REGD. NO. B. 1035

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXII NO. 44 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

# MAHATMA RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS

## Doumergue's Constitutional Reforms Proposals

### CABINET ADOPTS THEM: IMMEDIATE CRISIS AVERTED

### Premier To Test Parliamentary Feeling Soon After Nov. 6

PARIS, November 3.

**The Cabinet adopted by majority after a short debate M. Doumergue's proposals for constitutional reforms. Radical Ministers reserved their attitude regarding the question of dissolution of the Chamber.**

**The immediate crisis was thus averted, but may occur later through the Radicals opposing or abstaining during the meeting of the National Assembly, consisting of both Houses which will be summoned to ratify the proposals.—Reuter.**

TESTING PARLIAMENTARY FEELING

M. Doumergue has decided to test Parliamentary feeling as soon as possible after the reasembly on November 6. This bold step was decided on, owing to the state of uncertainty in which the future of the Government was placed by to-day's Cabinet split on the proposal in M. Doumergue's plan of constitutional reforms, granting the Senate the prerogative to dissolve the Chamber within the first year of the existence if circumstances demand.

The acid test that M. Doumergue, will apply on November 6, will be in the shape of a bill providing for a vote on account, pending the adoption of the budget.

The Premier will demand its immediate discussion, and a full-dress debate on the situation will ensue. Keenest observers cannot at present foresee the issue.

LIMITING NUMBER OF MINISTERS.

It is understood M. Doumergue's proposals are: Firstly to limit the number of Ministers to 20, including the Premier; Secondly, to permit the President to dissolve the Chamber as follows:—During the first year it can only be dissolved with the approval of the Senate, while during the succeeding years the Senate's consent will not be required. Thirdly, to guarantee to the civil servants their jobs in order to prevent arbitrary dismissals.—Reuter's Special.

M. DOUMERGUE.

### *LINE CLEAR FOR ASAF ALI*

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai have issued the following joint statement:—

"In response to our appeal the local Nationalist Party has decided not to contest the Assembly election for which the Congress has put up Mr. Asaf Ali as its candidate.

"We take this opportunity of publicly congratulating them and Mr. Shivnarain for their patriotic decision. It is hoped that the Delhi electors will now solidly vote for Mr. Asaf Ali."—United Press.

### REICHSBANK'S DECISION

No Cash Payments To Holders Of Coupons

EXERCISING RIGHT RESERVED AT TR. FALGAR CONFERENCE

BERLIN, November 3.

**Inability owing to unfavourable exchange position to make cash payments to holders' coupons, maturing between 1st July, 1934 and 30th June, 1935, has been announced by the Reichsbank, thereby exercising the right reserved at the Transfer Conference, at the end of last May, to withdraw the offer of 40 per cent cash payment of the face value of the funding bonds issued for coupons, maturing during the year, ending 30th September, 1935.**

**The suspension of cash payments applies only to long and medium term debts. The Dawes and Young loans are not affected.—Reuter's Special.**

### *NOBEL PRIZE FOR PEACE*

*Gandhiji May Get It*

I hear, writes the "Secret Service Man" of "Reynold's Weekly" that American Peace Society's nomination of Mahatma Gandhi for the Nobel prize for Peace is being favourably considered.

### *SHARP DROP IN DISCOUNT RATE*

*Treasury Bills Allotted Lowest Rate Of Year*

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 3.

**On the Money Market, continued abundance of funds available for investment, combined with the break-up of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" among the clearing banks, caused a further sharp drop in discount rates. Consequently, this week's Treasury Bills were allotted the lowest rate of the year at 6 and 8 pence, as compared with 9 and 7 pence, last week.**

**Wheat continued firm on receipt of further Australian grasshopper damage reports. Rubber declined by a farthing on fixing the export quota at 75 per cent. for the first quarter of next year, which was considered as disappointing.**

### STOP PRESS

INDIANS' NOTABLE SUCCESS.

LONDON, November 3.

India League Member Mr. Krishna Menon, (Labour) is elected to St. Pancras Council.—Reuter's Special.

PIT VICTIMS' RELIEF.

LONDON, November 3.

Four-hundred thousand sterling was subscribed to the fund for the Gresford pit disaster sufferers.—Reuter's Special.

In Last Competition
EIGHT PERSONS WON
Rs. 100 Each

*CLOSING DATE OF*
Utility Competition
*(PAGE 8)*
*14th NOVEMBER 1934*
Rs. 1000 In Prizes
*SEND YOUR ENTRIES EARLY*

### *LETTER TO G. C. C. SECRETARY*

***AHMEDABAD, Nov. 3.***

***Mahatma Gandhi has formally tendered his resignation as a member of the Congress by addressing a letter to the Secretary, Gujarat Congress Committee.—A. P.***

### *ELECTION FRACAS IN LAHORE*

*Rival Party's Resort To Fight*

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

Violence by speech, poster and action has been a feature of electioneering activities in Lahore during the past month in connection with both the Assembly and Municipal elections, for the latter of which nominations closed yesterday.

SERIOUS COLLISION.

Last night there occurred the third case within a week in which two hostile parties of election agents and supporters came into serious collision inside Sheranwala Gate, resulting in grievous injuries to two persons of one party. Both were admitted to hospital. The condition of one is said to be precarious. Knives sticks and bricks are said to have been used in this fight, which only terminated with the arrival of a police party, which rushed from the Kotwali Thana and arrested three persons.

NUMEROUS CASES.

There have been numerous cases during the past month of assaults and fights attended with grievous injuries leading to security procedings against at least fifty persons, including some candidates, and in one case a candidate and his supporters stand charged under Section 307 for alleged attempted murder of a rival candidate in a street fight.

### *"HAPPILY RECONCILED"?*

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

Mary Pickford admits that she and Douglas Fairbanks happily reconciled.

DISCLAIMER.

Mary Pickford declares statement attributed to her that she and Douglas Fairbanks reconciled is without a foundation. She adds her answer to reconciliation question was "No."—Reuter Sxtra Special.

### EUROPEAN MERCHANTS COME ROUND

Karachi Indian Dealers Lift Boycott After 10 Days

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

The boycott of local European merchants by the Indian merchants in the matter of the trade of cotton wheat, seeds, which has been going on since the last ten days has been lifted since yesterday as the former have now come down from their adamant position and in their negotiations with Indian dealers and representatives have privately agreed to the demand of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, but they have stipulated one condition that the ban on them should be lifted first and afterwards they would agree officially to the terms of the Association.

The European merchants were anxious to safeguard their prestige and did not want to show that they had yielded to the boycott. So long as their important demand was conceded, the Indian merchants did not mind agreeing to this arrangement which would satisfy the vanity of European merchants.

This is the first occasion in Karachi when Indian merchants have successfully combined themselves against European merchants to gain their just rights at the hands of the latter.

It will be remembered that the demand of the Indian merchants was that the hitherto adopted policy of the European merchants of appointing only Europeans as arbitrators, surveyors or umpires in their trade disputes with Indian merchants, should be discontinued and instead, in future both European and Indian merchants should be eligible for becoming arbitrators, and for settling disputes between European and Indian merchants. The local Indian merchants have so far been following a broad-minded policy in this respect. In the disputes existing even between two parties of Indian merchants, the appointment of European arbitrators have never been specifically prohibited and on the contrary, there are plenty of instances in which fair minded European merchants have been selected to settle disputes between two opposite Indian sides.

## Americans' Tale Of Woe In Berlin

### Forced To Pay Severe Penalty For Watching Storm Troop Manoeuvres With Camera

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

**A seven-hours' imprisonment and rigorous search of person by the Secret Police was the experience of a young American girl, Helen Lyster, and an American man, named Griffiths Johnson, Junior, which was related to Reuter to-day.**

**It appears the pair were watching storm troop manoeuvres in Munich when they were arrested, because Miss Lyster was carrying a camera, then put in cells, searched, and questioned by the Secret Police officers, and not permitted to communicate with the American Consul or a lawyer, and were told that they were being held for espionage.**

**They were finally released late at night after a meal of black bread and soup, without a charge or an apology.—Reuter's Special.**

## His Bright Impression Of Congress Session

### Rajen Babu's Tributes To Bombay's Enthusiasm

Says Working Out New Constitution And Constructive Programme Are Complimentary

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, Nov. 3.

**"Now that the Congress has by an overwhelming majority endorsed the decision and the policy of the Working Committee on the Communal Award I should have expected that the Nationalist Party would accept the decision, but Pandit Malaviyaji's statement has disappointed me. What the party itself is not willing to accept the country should now endorse by voting solidly for the Congress Parliamentary board's candidates after the Congress resolution no one has any least excuse for taking advantage of his past association with the Congress for securing votes for himself against the candidates regularly set up on behalf of the Congress. It should now be clearly understood that the votes given to the Nationalist candidates are cast against the Congress and any one who wishes to support the Congress should vote only for the those candidates set up by the Congress and should not be misled into thinking that the Nationalist candidates are also Congress candidates of some sort or other," declared Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President in the course of an interview to a "Searchlight" representative on his arrival at Patna this morning.**

HIGH HOPES.

He further added "I need hardly add that I have high hopes about my own Province and trust that the voters for the Assembly Elections will show that the Congress can count upon their support when it asks for their votes, at least as much as it could rely upon them when it called for sacrifice."

Giving his impression which he gathered regarding elections in other provinces the President said: "I learnt from the delegates coming from various provinces that the Congress candidates stood a fair chance".

GREAT SUCCESS.

Giving his impression of the last Congress session particularly with reference to the conduct of the opposition and the enthusiasm displayed by people, Rajendra Babu said: "Many people had expected that on account of the clash of ideas that there would be trouble in the Congress. Fortunately all such expectations were falsified. There were differences of opinion and they were expressed with restraint, dignity and fervour. My task as the Chairman was considerably lightened by the very reasonable indulgence which I received from the members of the Subjects Committee as also from the delegates and the vast number of visitors in the Congress. I had many difficult and intriguing problems in the form of points or order to solve and having no experience of any legislature and having no first hand knowledge of their rules and procedure, I experienced difficulties but my rulings were always accepted by the House, I believe without demur.

So from the point of view of the demonstration as well as of business transacted I consider the Congress to be a great success. The reception that the city of Bombay gave me was indicative of the great hold that the Congress has on the affections of people particularly of the city of Bombay. I trust that the enthusiasm displayed there, will be reflected at the polling booths in the forthcoming Assembly Elections".

MAHATMA'S RETIREMENT.

Asked as to what he thought of Mahatma Gandhi's retirement Babu Rajendra Prasad said "Mahatmaji's retirement is unquestionably a great event in the Congress history, but we know that he has retired only to strengthen the Congress and to serve it and the country more effectively. The constructive work to which he is going to devote himself henceforth is assured of solid achievements and themselves to work out of the Congressmen whether they devote new constitution or to the constructive programme will find enough to keep themselves busy. I trust the year in which we have just launched will show at the end good results and the next Congress which will meet under the new consitution will have fulfilled the expectations aroused by overhauling which is going to take place".

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

Speaking on the Congress consitution the President said "the A.I.C.C. office is engaged in drawing up detailed instruction for giving effect to the new constitution which will soon be issued. The new Constitution will undoubtedly require determined and continuous work throughout the year. It will claim more time and attention on the part of the Congress in general, as I pointed out in my Presidential address that the influence of the Congress cannot be judged with reference to the number of members on its rolls only, it depends even more largely on the service and sacrifice which those members and others can put forth in the cause of India's freedom. So the working out the constitution and the constructive programme will be complementary to each other and between themselves will offer not only a wide range for choice to workers according to individual temperaments, but will also add strength to each other."

### *DR. ANSARI ILL*

*Cancels Trip To Bombay*

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 2.

Dr. M. A. Ansari, who arrived at Hyderabad yesterday from Bombay, on a private visit, is laid up with fever and is not leaving for Bombay to-night, as he had intended.

Dr. Ansari has cancelled all his engagements.

# Ticket Inspector Denies Charge Of Negligence

## Tells Court Prosecution Is Outcome Of His Enemies' Activities

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Nov. 3.

The accused's statement, denying the charge of negligence, was recorded yesterday, when the hearing was resumed before Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan, of the case in which Uddharam Bulchand, a travelling ticket inspector of the G.I.P. Railway,, is charged under sections 101 and 129 of the Indian Railways Act for not having pulled the alarm chain of the Down-Nagpur Express, as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who jumped out of the train, was run over and killed near the Parsik tunnel on the night of April 6, 1933.

Udharam Bulchand, in the course of his statement before the court, said that on the night of the incident he was checking the Down-Nagpur Express. After the train left Dadar, the accused checked the tickets of passengers in the third class compartment in which Vithal (the deceased) was sitting. Vithal showed the inspector a platform ticket.

**Had Only Nine Annas.**

When accused told him to pay Rs. 1-8 as fare upto Kalyan and penalty, Vithal replied that he had only annas nine with him. The deceased subsequently produced a B.B. & C.I. Railway season ticket available between Dadar and Lower Parel and requested the accused to come to Dadar the next day and take rupee one deposited by him for the season ticket. Then the accused asked him to sit down till Kalyan was reached. It was false that the accused slapped the deceased.

Another passenger, continued the accused, had two tickets between Byculla and Murtazapur and he wanted to extend his journey to Dhamangaon.

He was higgling about the fare to be paid. While the accused was busy preparing the excess fare receipt, witness Bob Anthony told the accused that Vithal (the deceased) had jumped out of the window and that he (witness) had got so frightened and nervous that he could not speak for several minutes. Witness Maruti Sudama told the accused that he had not seen Vithal falling out as he was busy talking with the accused and as his face was not towards the deceased. No other passenger had seen the deceased falling out.

**Could Not Believe It**

The information, said the accused, was given to him by Bob, when the train was passing Dombivli. At first the accused could not believe that any man in his senses would dare to jump out of the train, which was travelling at a speed of at least 60 miles an hour. He therefore looked for the man under the seats and in the bath room. In the meantime the train was entering Kalyan.

On arrival at Kalyan, the accused immediately informed the railway police and the guard of the train that a passenger had probably jumped out between Mulund and Thana (as told by Bob.) The guard at the instance of the Assistant Station Master Mr. Shamsherkhan prepared the memo, which was signed by him. It was handed over to the A. S. M. at 11-15 p.m. and the train left 11 minutes after. It was false that after handing over the memo, the accused informed the guard and the A. S. M. that the accused had seen the passenger (deceased) jumping out of the window between Thana and Parsik tunnel.

**Why He Was Prosecuted**

Proceeding the accused stated that the railway police had filed the papers after investigation and had decided not to prosecute him as there was no case against him. Nearly after a year, at the instigation of his enemies, the District police again took up the case and asked the railway police to sanction his prosecution. Owing to keenness and honesty shown by him in strict performance of his duties as travelling ticket inspector, the accused had incurred the displeasure of many railway servants and members of the public. The prosecution after more than a year was the outcome of the activities of his enemies. He had not disobeyed any rule or done any rash or negligent act.

Before the statement was recorded, Mr. Manekji Kavasji Doctor, a driver, deposed that, while on duty on the down Poona Passenger he received a message to pick up a body near Parsik tunnel and remove it to hospital. Witness picked up the body, which was lying between the two tracks at the Thana-end of the tunnel. The victim must have been run over by a train.

The case has been adjourned to November 16, when arguments will be heard.

# JAIL FOR GAMING HOUSE-KEEPER

## Magistrate Disbelieves Defences Allegation Against Bogus Punter

Somabhai Patel was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or, in default, six weeks' further rigorous imprisonment.

Somabhai Patel was charged with keeping a common gaming-house. Goculdas Vasanji, another accused, was fined Rs. 20, for being found in the gaming-house.

Deputy Inspector Littlewood stated that he sent a bogus-punter to lay a bet with Somabhai, at Panchawadi on October 6. The bet was accepted and the accused along with Vasanji, who was found in the premises, was taken into custody.

On a search of his person, a membership card of the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association, bearing his name, some chits and the marked coins were found.

The accused, in his defence stated that the chit and the money were forced into his hands by the punter.

**Went to Feed Cows.**

The second accused pleaded that he had gone there to feed the cows. He was arrested outside the room.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and convicted both the accused.

Somabhai Patel admitted one previous conviction in the month of August last for having kept a common gaming-house.

The Magistrate remarked that the fine imposed on him as recently as three months ago, had apparently exercised no effect and therefore, awarded the accused rigorous imprisonment as said.

# PRESIDENT'S ACTION HELD ILLEGAL

## Thana Judge Rejects Vile Parle Rate-payer's Petition

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Nov. 2.

"The President had no authority to enlarge the time with whatever good motives he might have been actuated. His act was thus illegal and unwarranted. The General Board is right in brushing aside the Presidents' notification, which was ultra vires."

Thus remarked Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, the Assistant Judge of Thana, in the course of his judgment delivered this afternoon in the petition (a test case) filed by Dr. Sawlaram Govind Newrekar, a rate-payer, against the Vile Parle Municipality for directing the opponent to enter his name in the list of voters.

After hearing arguments to-day, the Judge came to the conclusion that the Court could not inquire into the question about the proper publication of the voters' list, no application having been made in respect thereof to the municipality. The objection was properly submitted by the petitioner. However it was not presented to the municipality in time.

The petition, said the Judge, was dated September 10, and there appeared to be no doubt that the form would have been submitted within time, had the public notice about the extension of time not been published. Thus the President was responsible for the delay. It was true that the petitioner was misled, but for that he might hold the President personally liable. The municipality could not be held to have been bound by an unwarranted act of its officer, however highly placed he might be.

The decision of the municipality, proceeded the Judge, did not appear to be wrong or illegal or unreasonable, and therefore the Court could not interfere with it. The Judge held that the petitioner's application to the municipality was barred by limitations.

Ordering the parties to bear their own costs, the Judge observed that the petitioner had a grievance. The President's notice was likely to be regarded as authorised by the public and therefore it could not be said that the petitioner was not justified in moving the Court. "I would not therefore saddle him (the petitioner) with the opponent's costs.

Messrs. J. V. Rajadhyaksha and V. V. Salastekar appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. J. R. Athalide for the municipality.


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SITA KALYANAM
Directed by
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1, Belgachia Road, CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Professor of Surgery of the Carmichael Medical College.

The duties of the Professor will be to:—

1. Deliver lectures in the College.
2. Impart clinical teaching in the Hospital.
3. Serve as a Surgeon of the Hospital.

The Hospital work is honorary. The salary attached to the College Professorship is Rs. 150 per mensem.

Applicants are requested to mention their age, academic qualifications, teaching and professional experience and any special claims for the post.

Each applicant is specially requested to submit, Records of important operations and Reports of any research work done by him, as well as copies of publications of which he is the author.

Applications will be received by the Principal upto the 3rd December, 1934.

KEDARNATH DAS,
Principal.
9127

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Three Shows Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BIGGEST SCREEN SHOW SINCE "GOLD DIGGERS"
DAMES
Warner Bros.' Greatest Musical with
RUBY KEELER • DICK POWELL • JOAN BLONDELL
ZASU PITTS • GUY KIBBEE • HUGH HERBERT
And Hundreds of Busby Berkeley Beauties!

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350 GORGEOUS GIRLS IN THE MOST AMAZING DANCE ENSEMBLES YET CREATED BY BUSBY BERKELEY
There is no Free List

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SULOCHANA
Who triumphs in a thrilling, fast moving drama. A thing of flame and fire with heart interest, a picture which you will enjoy.

With
"PIYA PIYARE" D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, CHANDA JAMSHEDJI, GULAM MAHOMED. HADI, SAYED AHMED, GAZANVI and others

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Yesterday Night all Roads led to

MINERVA
TALKIES
to have a first look at
UMA RANI
of CHANDIDAS fame
after a lapse of several months
in
DAKU MANSUR

THE NEW THEATRES LTD., CALCUTTA
SUPER STUNT PRODUCTION!
Featuring:
PRITHVIRAJ, SAIGAL, SANYAL & HUSNABANU
By Public Request!
DAILY 3 SHOWS
at 3, 6-15 & 10 P.M.

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(Direction:)
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NOTE THE TIME
FOR DIWALI WEEK!

DAILY at 3, 6-15 & 10 P.M.

PRABHAT Storming Bombay with New Miracles of Entertainment!
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Amrit Manthan
4 GREAT STARS!
Headling the mightiest Congress of Talent ever assembled for one Musical Amusement!
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3RD TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
PRAKASH PICTURES' SUPER SOCIAL
SACRED SCANDAL
Starring:
PANNA & GULAB
Thousands Have Seen It
Thousands Humming Its Sweetest Tunes
FAMILIES RUSHING TO
ROXY
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MATINEE 2-30.



Glorious 3rd Week
SAROJ Movietone's Stupendous Picture with
THRILLS
CHILLS
SPILLS
in
Johar-e-Shamshir
Starring:
NISAR,
SARDAR AKHTAR,
PRABHASHANKER
ZEBUNNISA, etc.
TIME: Matinee Daily throughout this week 2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
at
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road


# MOSQUE NEAR BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Plans to speed up the start of the building of the new £170.000 London mosque are being considered by the National League, the Anglo-Eastern organisation behind the scheme.

The object is that the foundation stone may be laid on the day of the King's Silver Jubilee, says the "Sunday Express".

It is probable that the stone would then be laid by the Aga Khan, world leader of the Moslems.

Most of the money required has now been promised.

The glittering white marble structure, with green copper domes, graceful minarets, filagree gates, and beautiful fountains, will rise somewhere in St. James'. A site in the exclusive Carlton House terrace has been under consideration, and other sites near Buckingham Palace have been examined and debated.

The Senate of the Annamalai University have considered a resolution recommending to the Syndicate and the Academic Council to institute a degree or diploma course in journalism.

# ALLEGED CYCLE "FENCE" CHARGED

## Insurance Manager's Machine Among Property Seized By Police

Chunilal Gulabchand, residing at Parel, was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Saturday for alleged receiving and disposing of stolen property.

Among some cycles alleged to have been received by the accused was one belonging to the Manager of the Sun Life Insurance Company.

The accused was remanded for a period of seven days, pending further police inquiries.

# WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association (All-India Women's Conference), a local Conference of the women of Bombay will be held on November 10, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, when delegates to the All-India Women's Conference, to be held at Karachi, will be elected, and resolutions which this Association intends to have moved at the Karachi Conference, will be prepared.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.


"THE MAN OF SORROWS"
A DRAMA IN THREE ACTS
to be staged at
ST. XAVIER'S GROUNDS, (DHOBI TALAO),
on Nov. 10, 11, 17 and 18 (from 8 to 12 p.m.)
Admission: Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1
CHILDREN'S SHOW:—Nov. 14 (Re. 1; 8 As.)
Nov. 7th at 7 p.m.: Press Show (Children will be admitted at annas 8).
250 Actors, 175 Singers & 50 Musicians
A unique show, the first of its kind in this City.
Historic Costumes, Wonderful Scenery and Inspiring Music.
Book early to avoid disappointment.
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# BEAM WIRELESS STATION IN BURMA

According to advices from Rangoon preparations for the construction of a beam wireless station at Lower Mingaladoon are progressing. It is expected that the installation will be ready in July or August of next year. Its completion will mean rapid and satisfactory communication, both telegraphic and telephonic through Madras between Rangoon and the rest of India.

It is expected that Bombay will shortly be linked to Madras by the carrier system which should a mean great improvement in the communications between these two cities.

# BOMBAY GOVT. SECRETARIAT

POONA, Nov. 3.

The Bombay Government Secretariat closes here to day and reassembles in Bombay on Monday November 5.—A. P.

# MAHARASHTRA MUST SUPPORT CONGRESS

## Leaders' Appeal To Electors

(From A Correspondent).
NASIK, Nov. 3.

On Wednesday Messrs. Gadgil, Govindrao Deshpande and Shah visited Ozar, Pimpalgaon. Chandwad, Satana and addressed the voters at public meetings.

At midnight they addressed a large meeting at Malegaon.

On Thursday Messrs Gadgil and Deshpande paid a visit to the Manmad voters.

They also addressed public meetings at Nandgaon and Yeola.

Splendid suppport was given throughout by the Congress volunteers.

After visiting the innermost villages and securing their support, Mr. Gadgil left for Nagar District.

To-day Messrs. Deshpande, Gadre, Pashankar and Walvekar, President of the Poona Municipality left for Lasalgaon, Vinchur and other important centres.

# LORD SEMPILL'S SOLO FLIGHT

## Hopes To Reach Australia Within Five Days

JODHPUR, Nov. 2.

Lord Sempill arrived here yesterday evening at 4/30 p.m. in a de Havilland Puss Moth on a solo fight from England to Australia.

He is likely to leave Jodhpur for Calcutta via Allahabad to-day and intends to Australia in five days time. Lord Sempill, after touring in China and Japan, expects to return to Jodhpur at the end of February.

He has had an excellent fight so far.—A.P.

# SIKHS AND ELECTIONS

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

From the statement of Sirdar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, published in to-day's "Chronicle," I would refer him to his Dadar speech, reported on the front page of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 1st instant.

From Sirdar Sahib's reply to my note, it is quite clear that he made his Dadar speech on the 'private' assurance of some members of the Sikh community, and that, the Sikh community meeting held at Frere Road Gurudwara, had nothing to do with it.

I respectfully inform Sirdar Sahib that Sirdar Gopal Singh Qaumi had not a word to say about election matters though he was allowed full one hour to make his speech. Even Sirdar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in his own speech at the Gurudwara did not touch the Assembly election subject at all.

From my talks with some of the Sikh voters of the Assembly, I gather that, most of them have decided to remain aloof from the election. The patriotism of the Sikhs is beyond question. They would have gladly voted for the Congress candidates, but as they have genuine differences with Congress on Communal Award, which, rightly or wrongly, the Sikhs treat as life and death question, they at the same time, do not want to vote for the opponents of the Congress. I am sorry that Sirdar Sardul Singh has been misled by some "national workers."

A grant of Rs. 59,500 to the Government of Madras for the next official year, and of a proportionate amount for the next few months of the current official year has been announced by the Government of India for carrying out for scheme for the development of the handloom industry.

# OFFICE PEON'S TRAGIC END

Crowds of idlers thronged the pavement opposite the extreme end of the General Post Office, which converges on to Frere Road on Saturday morning, to gaze at a corpse.

Several policemen attempted to keep the morbid sightseers back, but they just stood there staring. The object of this ghastly curiosity was an office-peon, who dropped dead on his way to work. He was a Hindu, aged 30 years, and is stated to have been employed in an office in Asian Building, Ballard Estate.

Blood was oozing from the man's nose, but an examination revealed that he had died suddenly, probably from heart-failure. People who witnessed the incident state that he suddenly fell down on the pavement, and before any aid could be rendered life was extinct.

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# Anglo-German Commercial Debt Agreement Creates Better Feeling

## TRADE BUYING IN LIVERPOOL MARKET

## Realising Sales In New York

### SMALL MARKET AND NARROW FLUCTUATIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active on improved buying on Friday influenced by favourable Liverpool cables but reacted later on realising. After the recent decline there was scattered buying on reports of Anglo-German debt agreement the general feeling was still uncertain and the small improvement seen yesterday was nothing beyond a natural reaction.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points with December 12-07. There was scattered buying which added 3 points to the opening improvement and December delivery reached the highest level 12-10 for the day during the first hour of the session. Thereafter there was some realising which caused a steady decline in prices and December delivery lost 8 from the highest level reaching the low level 12-02. Just before the close there was scattered buying which resulted in a rally of 3 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net rise of 5 points for near months while distant deliveries ruled comparatively firm and prices advanced 12 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12-30 c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady with somewhat better enquiry and closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised 5. points at 12-39 c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices with January 6.50. There was improved trade buying influenced by reports of debt agreement reached with Germany. Later on there was some speculative buying for distant deliveries and trade buying but the rise met with straddle selling. Prices fictuated within a range of 4 points. January highest being 6.54 and the lowest 6.50. The market closed quiet but steady at a net rise of one to three points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 6.79d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close January was quoted 4.93, March 4.88 and May 4.92.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was very steady on improved buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 10 to 6 points and spot Sakel cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.32. Uppers futures advanced 4 to 5 points and spot Upper cotton prices declined 5 points at 7.15d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 16 to 13 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 4 to 7 points.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., state:—

Sentiment was unaffected by the crop estimate, which also failed to stimulate any volume of trade buying. Fears of a modification of the acreage control for next season, together with unfavourable political news from the Continent, prompted renewed long liquidation and hedge selling. At the resulting lower level, confidence seemed to be entirely lacking, but the market, in a sold-out condition, proved responsive to bullish news from Washington. The report of a relaxation of acreage control has been officially denied, and the statement has been made that the Administration is to maintain its objective of raising the prices of commodities. Confusion still exists regarding the U. S. A. economic policy, but markets have been reassured by the latest pronouncements from Washington.

As a market factor the crop is now unimportant, and the further slight increase which we expect in the final yield is not likely to have any effect on prices. Business in "Actual" has been restricted by the lack of confidence in the price level. The basis for American cotton has become firmer, and the slight improvement in trade demand noticeable this week is confined exclusively to "Outside" growths.

The revival of inflationary sentiment in the U. S. A. caused by the recent announcements may carry the upward reaction further, and the operation of the 12-cent loan lessens the supply of contracts. Until, however, there are signs of a broadening of trade and speculative demand, we advise caution in following the advance.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: British and German trade dispute practically settled. Think bullish regarding Egyptian futures especially Sakels.

Liverpool: Market steady on favourable interpretation German agreement. Indian liquidation. Trade calling. Think probable increase Bureau discounted.

New York: Tone steady. Spot interests bought December against actuals sold mills, latter liquidating May and July.

New York: December liquidation well absorbed. Spot houses buying. Better feeling in evidence but dry goods trade poor.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanji have received the following cables:

Liverpool: "British-German trade dispute practically settled. Think bullish regarding Egyptian Sakels."

New York: "Reliably informed that Russian/American credit and reciprocity agreements will be announced shortly." "December liquidation well absorbed. Spot houses buying. Better feeling in evidence but dry goods trade poor."

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The Anglo-German commercial debt agreement caused a better demand in Liverpool where trade buying was more in evidence.

The New York market was also a little steadier particularly for new crops on reports that Senator Smith is planning new control legislation for next season. Private cables from New York also state that the Russian American credit and reciprocity agreement will be announced in the near future.

Wheat: Unfavourable crop reports from Argentine and Australia, and a further advance in Winnipeg of 1 3/8 cents per bushel caused a better feeling in the Liverpool market.

Trade opinion seems to be that once the Argentine pressure is lessened and European spring crops are absorbed by consumers further imports will be necessary and higher prices are expected with the turn of the year.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics state that the world wheat crop outside China and Russia is now indicated at between 3330 and 3375 million bushels or 360 million bushels less than last year.

Rubber: The International Committee has decided upon the basic quota of 75 per cent which is a 25 per cent curtailment in production for the first quarter of 1935.

The news coupled with smaller Malayan shipments caused a sharp recovery of 3/8d per lb. The next meeting of the International Commmittee has been fixed for 27th November.

Copper: Heavy realising has caused a further setback in prices but the Anglo-German agreement should lead to a better demand from Germany who is a potential buyer. Prices now appear to be again at an attractive level.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest 12.10 plus 10 up (10-56 a.m.)
Lowest 12.02 plus 02 up (2-37 p.m.)
Liverpool January highest 6.54 plus 04 (3-15 p.m.)
Lowest 6.50— (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

Liverpool: Steady here particularly Egyptians on Anglo-German trade and debt agreement.

Fairchild's estimate 9,563,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Nov 2

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 12.05 |
| January | 12.09 |
| March | 12.15 |
| May | 12.14 |
| July | 12.15 |
| Middling Spot | 12.30 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Nov 2

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 12.09 |
| January | 12.13 |
| March | 12.10 |
| Middling Spot | 12.39 |

NEW YORK
New York, Nov 2

New York 10-55 a.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 12.09 |
| January | 12.19 |
| March | 12.19 |
| Noon Call— | |
| December | 12.06 |
| January | 12.16 |
| March | 12.17 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Nov 2

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 45,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent 28,000 bales

RUBBER
London, Nov 2

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 6-11/16

### Holiday In New York Cotton.

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Tuesday, the 6th instant.

### HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A/M 1935 opening 208 1/2, highest 208 3/4; lowest 207 2/4; closing 208

Oomra D/J opening 182 1/4; highest 182 1/4; lowest 182; closing 182 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 133 3/4; highest 134 1/4; lowest 133 3/4; closing 134 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 17 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 5 1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Nov 2
10-10 a.m. T'day's quotations. price.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October 1934 | | — |
| November 1934 | | 6.56 |
| December 1934 | | 6.54 |
| January 1935 | 6.50 | 6.53 |
| February 1935 | | 6.50 |
| March 1935 | 6.46 | 6.48 |
| April 1935 | | 6.45 |
| May 1935 | | 6.43 |
| June 1935 | | 6.41 |
| July 1935 | | 6.39 |
| August 1935 | | 6.34 |
| September 1935 | | 6.29 |
| October 1935 | | 6.24 |
| Middling Spot | | 6.79 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov 2

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELLARIDIS— | |
| October 1934 | — |
| November 1934 | 8.05 |
| December 1934 | 8.04 |
| January 1935 | 8.07 |
| March 1935 | 8.09 |
| May 1935 | 8.10 |
| July 1935 | 8.11 |
| F G F Spot | 8.32 |

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov 2

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH— | |
| Fully Good (Good staple) | 5.10 |
| Fine (Good staple) | 5.25 |
| Superfine (Good staple) | 5.40 |
| C P OOMRA— | |
| Good (No. 1 staple) | 4.97 |
| Fine (No. 1 staple) | 5.12 |
| Choice (No. 1 staple) | 5.27 |
| BENGAL— | |
| Good | 3.19 |
| Fine | 3.29 |
| Superfine | 3.39 |
| SCINDE— | |
| Good | 3.34 |
| Fine | 3.44 |
| Superfine | 3.54 |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Nov 2

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £68
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later £84 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £96 3/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 £111 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £82 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 £106 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £105 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £116 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £114 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China £15 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £133
National Bank of India £46
P and O Banking Corporation £10 3/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Nov 2

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta per cwt
Nov-Dec sellers 5/9 3/4
C and F Bombay per cwt
Nov-Dec sellers 5/6 3/4
C and F Karachi per cwt
Nov-Dec sellers 5/6 3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Nov 2

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10 1/4

SEEDS
London, Nov 2

Linseed La Plata Hull c i f ton
Nov-Dec sellers £9-5-0
Linseed Calcutta London c i f ton
Nov-Dec sellers £10-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c i f ton
Nov-Dec sellers £11-0-0
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cong't) c i f ton
Nov-Dec sellers £10-5-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c i f ton
Nov-Dec sellers £10-2-6
Cottonseed Bombay Hull c i f ton
No offers

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Nov 2

Bank Bills 3 months market rate Unchanged
Bank Bills 6 months market rate Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate Unchanged
Interest day to day loan Unchanged
Interest 7 days' market loan Unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Nov 2

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T London on:+ | |
| Berlin | 12.39 |
| Amsterdam | 7.36 1/2 |
| Brussels | 21.37 1/2 |
| Madrid | 36.50 |
| Milan | 58.21 |
| Berne | 15.31 |
| Paris | 75.68 |
| Prague | 119.25 |

New York closing cross rate 4.98 1/4

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars |
|---|---|
| Amer Forn Power Com | 5 |
| Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P | 15 |
| Electric Bond Common | 9 1/2 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd | 35 |
| Columbia Gas | 8 |
| American Tel and Tel | 110 |
| Western Union Telg | 33 1/2 |
| Radio Corporation | 5 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 42 1/2 |
| New York Central | 20 1/4 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R R | 15 |
| Erie R R | 12 |
| Pennsylvania R R | 22 1/2 |
| Union Pacific R R | 101 1/2 |
| Great North Pfd | 15 |
| National Distillers | 22 |
| Hiram Walker | 26 |
| Amr Tobacco B | 81 |
| Dupont de Nemours | 92 |
| Canadian Pacific | 12 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 26 |
| United States Steel | 32 |
| American Smelting | 35 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 22 3/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 10 1/4 |
| Kennecott Copper | 17 |
| Cerro de Pasco Copper | 37 |
| International Harvestor | 32 |
| Ford Motors of Canada 'A' | 23 |
| General Motors | 29 1/4 |
| Packard Motor | 3 1/2 |
| General Electric | 18 |
| St. Oil of N J | 41 |
| Atlantic Refining | 24 |
| Socony | 13 1/2 |
| Plymouth Oil | 9 |
| American Radiator | 14 |
| Chase Bank | 23 1/2 |
| National City Bank | 20 3/4 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 345 |
| Celanese Corp of Amr | 27 |
| General Foods | 32 |
| National Dairy | 16 |

Market steady but quiet Carloadings down 2 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Nov 2

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Nov-Dec sellers 21/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Nov-Dec sellers 22
Wheat South Australian parcels Nov-Dec sellers 24/9

LONDON METALS
London, Nov 2

Copper Braziers £40 1/4
Yellow Metal £31 3/4
Spelter Hary Indian Brands £12 3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £12 3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F O B £228 3/4

GOLD
London, Nov 2

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-9

LONDON SILVER
London, Nov 2

Silver—Business small.
Spot 23 5/8
Forward 23 3/4

LINSEED OIL
London, Nov 2

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt
Nov paid buyers 17/3
May-Aug sellers 17/10 1/2

### INDIAN STERLING LOANS

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £84 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £96 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £114 x
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £115 1/4
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106 3/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £104 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £103 1/2

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

| New York Stock Exchange:—Firm. | 1 per cent. |
|---|---|
| New York Call Rate | 1 per cent. |
| Anaconda | 10 1/8 |
| U S Steel | 31 7/8 |
| G Motors | 29 1/4 |
| I Nickel | 22 3/4 |
| Silver:—Ready | 53 1/4 |
| Call Loan London | 1/2 per cent |
| T T London on New York | 4.98 |
| City Bank | 20 3/4 |
| Chase Bank | 23 1/2 |
| Socony | 13 1/2 |
| N Y Central | 20 1/4 |
| W U Teleg | 33 3/8 |
| Total business: | 3/4 million |
| Gold Influx | £49,000 |
| T T N Y/Paris | 6.58 3/4 |

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

| | Bombay, Nov. 3. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Barsi-Nugger | 268 |
| Berar | 7 |
| Dhollera | 87 |
| Sind-Punjab | 58 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 87 |
| Western-Northerns | 264 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 51 |
| Total Cotton | 815 |

| | Bombay, Nov. 3. Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 9,844 |
| Linseed | 966 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 202 |
| Gingellyseed | 510 |
| Poppyseed | 102 |
| Groundnut | 11,049 |
| Castorseed | 279 |
| Rice | 7,930 |
| Myrabollams | 2,575 |
| Cottonseed | 3,520 |
| Gram | 1,121 |
| Joowar | 44 |
| Bajree | 1,071 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 2,555 |

Unchanged.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to day at Rs. 208/4 for Broach A.-M. delivery. There was absence of any selling and prices improved to Rs. 209/8 on scattered buying. The undertone of the market was quiet and business was slow. There is less desire to operate.

Later on prices declined to Rs. 207/12 but Liverpool market steady at a rise of one point. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Rs. as

Broach A/M Rs. 208.
Oomra D/J Rs. 181/8.
Bengal D/J Rs. 134.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

129 Shirinivas Mill Muri Road 2 on
112 Shirinivas Mill Wadhwan Broach Rate.
100 B. Maheshwari Manavadar 177
43 H. Nenshi Baramati 180
100 H. Nenshi Amraoti Bhav Bhav
100 Langli and Co., Pandharkoda 181
100 Langli and Co., Sawner Bhav Bhav.
52 Phinlay Mill Amritsar 6 on
250 Tata Mill Bijapur 30 off
100 Gill and Co., Cambodia 263 1/4
100 B. Mavji Hansi 122.
100 B. Mavji Narwana 122.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 139/41 |
| Bengal Fine | 126/28 |
| Bengal F.G. | 116/21 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 124/26 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 114/19 |
| Wardha-Hingt | 190/192 |
| Nagpur Savner | 190/192 |
| Pundhurna | 178/180 |
| Yeotmal | 176/178 |
| Arvi | 177/179 |
| Ellichpur | 177/179 |
| Amraoti-Berar | 176/178 |
| Khamgaon | 176/178 |
| Mulkapur | 168/170 |
| Khandesh | 167/169 |
| Jalna/Sailu | 168/170 |
| Burwah Sanavad | 167/172 |
| Broach Fine | 202/204 |
| Punjab/American | 213/215 |
| Punjab/American mix | 203/205 |
| Cambodia | 273/278 |
| Cambodia | 273/278 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 198/200 |
| Compta Good | 193/195 |
| Bagalkot | 178/183 |
| Kampala | 348/50 |
| Busoga | 346/48 |
| Jinja | 341/43 |
| Manza | 338 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | ... | 2,301 |
| Central India | .... | 4,235 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 268 | 3,509 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | ... | 457 |
| Berar | 7 | 3,775 |
| Central Provinces | ... | 1,309 |
| Total Oomras | 275 | 15,586 |
| Dholera | 87 | 8,206 |
| N.-W. Provinces | .. | 809 |
| Rajputana | ... | 1,231 |
| Sind-Punjab | 58 | 9,546 |
| Broach | ... | 1,708 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 81 | 11,052 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 264 | 10,983 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 61 | 15,414 |
| Persian | ... | 1,618 |
| American | ... | 2,231 |
| Egyptian and African | .. | 34,787 |
| Total | 816 | 113,171 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st Nov.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1,403 | 55,638 |
| Japan and China | 624 | 26,871 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 4,399 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 26,052 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan | ... | 15,238 |
| Total | 2,027 | 188,198 |

## NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 1.82—.02 |
| March | 1.68+.01 |
| May | 1.73+.01 |
| July | 1.76 |

## CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 0.99 1/4+.1 1/2c. |
| May | 0.96 7/8+.1c. |
| July | 0.89 7/8+.1c. |

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 60+3/4d. |
| March | 63 5/8+.7/8d. |
| May | 65 1/4+.1d. |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales. | 1934-35 | 1933-34 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 2-11-34 | 2288000 | 3607000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 2-11-34 | 45000 | 59000 |
| Exports to date 2-11-34 | 1396000 | 2519000 |
| Stock at Ports 2-11-34 | 3162000 | 3931000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 2-11-34 | 1879000 | 1986000 |
| Stock Liverpool 2-11-34 | 937000 | 831000 |
| Visible Supply 2-11-34 | 6771000 | 8558000 |
| Quantity in Sight 2-11-34 | 3960000 | 5921000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 2-11-34 | 2507000 | 3906000 |

# BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

## Market Steady With Short Turn Over

### NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT

Bombay, Nov. 3.

To-day being the last working day prior to the Hindu New Year, the Share Bazar was open for one hour only, during which time, the market was steady with a small business.

Prices fluctuated between a narrow range, awaiting better business on Diwali Moorad Day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened at Rs. 400, and after declining to Rs. 395, improved to Rs. 402-8 and finally closed at Rs. 400.

Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 94, and after declining to Rs. 93, improved to Rs. 93-12.

Cement shares were neglected without any business. There was a fairly good inquiry on Mill shares, which recorded a rise of Rs. 2 to 5, but it is feared that bear operators may come forward to sell if prices advance.

Hydro-Electric shares were quiet under scattered liquidation, but Burma shares were steady and recorded a rise of Rs. 6.

No Forward business will be possible on the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th (one hour), 10th, 12th, 13th and 14th November. The market will be open from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. on the 6th inst. for moorat business.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Ad. | 313 12 |
| 500 | Bom. Cotton | 65 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 863 12 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 110 0 |
| 100 | Century | 291 4 |
| 100 | Central India | 298 2 |
| 100 | Colaba | 123 12 |
| 100 | Coorla | 113 12 |
| 100 | Crescent | 7 4 |
| 250 | Currim | 5 0 |
| 250 | David | 60 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 395 0 |
| 1 | E. D. Sassoon | 0 5 9 |
| 100 | Finlay | 125 10 |
| 100 | Gokak | 165 4 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1825 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 110 0 |
| 50 | Kastoorchand | 0 8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 83 12 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 194 6 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 3

Bombay Dyeing 860 857 866 863
Century 287 293 291
Central India 293 296
Colaba 123
Kohinoor 192 193 194
New Great 201 200 202 201
Simplex 95
Swadeshi 201 204
Bundi 32/4 32 31/14
Indian Cement 337 327 330 321
Tata Steel Defd 400 395 402 400 401
Tata Steel Ord 94 93 93/8 94 93/12
Bombay Steam 275
Bombay Burma 375 372 377 376 382 381 385
Tata Hydro 156/4
Andhra 1542 1543
Tram 155/16
Power 1390 1297 1305 1300 1305 1302

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 250 | Laxmi | 855 0 |
| 100 | Madhavji | 11 4 |
| 250 | Madras United | 65 0 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 1550 0 |
| 250 | Model | 81 0 |
| 50 | Mysore | 95 0 |
| 200 | New Great | 201 4 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 72 8 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 315 0 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 39 0 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 2820 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 96 4 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 204 6 |
| 100 | Swan | 77 8 |
| 25 | Tata | 12 8 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1587 8 |
| 1000 | Western | 1040 0 |

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | Baroda | 102 0 |
| 25-50 | Central | 33 4 |
| 500 | Imp. | 1600 0 |
| 125-500 | Imp. Contry | 397 8 |
| 50-100 | India | 120 0 |
| 5 | Union | 5 2 |

CEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bundi | 31 14 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 90 8 |
| 250 | Indian | 321 4 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 1150 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ord. | 321 14 |
| 75 | Okha | 175 0 |
| 10 | Punjab | 22 12 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 340 0 |
| 70 | United | 69 0 |

INSURANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 13 4 |
| 15-75 | New India | 35 10 |
| 200 | Oriental | 3810 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 8 6 |

ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Ord. | 177 8 |
| 1000 | Andhra Valley | 1543 12 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 10 8 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT
Bombay, Nov 3

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 91/9/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 91/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/11
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
(CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 99/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/3
4 per cent 1943 105
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 108/12
5 per cent 1935 101/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113
6 per cent M Deb 1954 124/4
6 per cent K P T 1936 124/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government P. Notes opened at 91/7 and closed as above.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50 | Bom. Tram | 153 10 |
| 100 | Bom. Suburban | 157 0 |
| 10 | Broach | 11 0 |
| 100 | Karachi | 213 12 |
| 100 | Poona | 195 0 |
| 100 | Surat | 173 12 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 156 4 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1302 8 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 840 0 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 122 0 |
| 100 | C Province | 87 0 |
| 100 | Dhon. Baramati | 90 0 |
| 100 | Gujrat | 74 0 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 91 4 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 91 0 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunge | 95 0 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 755 0 |

MININGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 38 8 |
| 30 | Tata Steel Def. | 401 4 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord. | 93 12 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 198 12 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 223 12 |
| 250 | Bom. Steam | 275 0 |
| 125 | Bombay Burma | 385 0 |
| 50 | Bom. Burma County | 138 12 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 4 10 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 104 0 |
| 100 | Ind. Bleaching | 148 8 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Df. | 528 12 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Ordy | 472 8 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 607 8 |
| 15 | Scindia | 13 8 |
| 30 | Tata Construction | 79 4 |
| 25 | Tata Oil | 18 4 |

PREFERENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Vly | 1310 0 |
| 6 | p c Bombay Steam | 293 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Bom. Tram | 80 0 |
| 5 | p.c Central India | 512 8 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 1st | 138 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 2nd | 151 4 |
| 7½ | p.c. Punjab Cement | 14 6 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 134 6 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Power | 1340 0 |
| 6 | p.c Tata Steel 1st | 170 0 |
| 7½ | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 153 0 |
| 5½ | p. c. Tata Mill | 17 8 |
| 7 | p. c. Vishnu | 640 0 |

## ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| November | 11.87+.27 |
| December | 11.50—.03 |
| February | 11.76+.33 |

## BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13-6.
S. S. Nawab Rs. 4.
S. S. Rane Rs. 3-14.
S. S. Himalaya Rs. 3-14-6.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 3-11.
Shipment October Rs. 3-13-9.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. 3-10-3.
Shipment Jan.-Mar. Rs. 3-9-6.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-11.
African Rs. 13-12.
Kesar Rs. 14-11.
Java Spot F. 3.15.

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 3

On Friday London gold declined one penny to £6-19-9 while silver market was steady on speculative buying and prices advanced 1/8d. Shanghai Exchange on London opened to-day at 1-4 1/16. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover in both gold and silver. There was utter absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready silver | 64 9 0 |
| Kartak delivery | 64 11 0 |
| Magsar delivery | 65 0 0 |
| Ready gold | 34 11 3 |
| Kartak delivery | 34 11 9 |
| Magsar delivery | 34 12 9 |

# NEW YORK COTTON PRICES IMPROVE 5 POINTS

## London Silver Quiet: Gold Steady

### LOCAL LINSEED MARKET STEADY

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a rise of 2 points, but under long liquidation, prices declined 4 points from the opening level, at the decline there was improved demand, and trade buying which hardened prices by 11 points from the lowest level. The market ultimately closed at a rise of 5 points.

In the local cotton market there was limited turnover at night, and prices, after fluctuating, within a narrow range of annas twelve, closed at Rs. 208-8 for Broach April-May delivery.

Following a decline of 1/8d. in London silver prices, the local market ruled quiet, and silver prices declined on long liquidation. In response to a rise of 1d. in London gold, the local gold market was fairly steady.

In sympathy with better Urgentine advices the local linseed market was fairly active on short covering, and speculative buying. The wheat market was fairly steady with a limited business.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Nov. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 12.05 |
| To-day's opening | 12.07 |
| Difference | +.02 |
| To-day's closing | 12.10 |
| Difference | +.05 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 6.53 |
| To-day's opening | 6.55 |
| Difference | +.02 |
| To-day's closing | 6.54 |
| Difference | +.01 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 208-8

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 3.

Cotton continued to improve on indications of definitely sounder position of the market, with fairly active general buying, while the fact that the Russo-American credit agreement is in sight also contributed to advance, but buyers did not fully follow the rise, and fresh buying was aggressive.

Trading in December commenced at 12.10, i.e. 5 points higher prices advanced on fairly good speculative buying, and less offerings influenced by better Liverpool cables, but there was little response from buyers with the result that no further improvement was shown and the quotation remain round the opening level, and closed also 12.10.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 3.

The following were the opening ranges.

December (12.08/12.07) 12.10/12.37
January (12.12/12.10) 12.11/12.10
March (12.15/12.14) 12.17/12.16

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.51) 6.54
American March (6.46) 6.49
Egyptian January (8.06) 8.12
Egyptian March (8.08) 8.14

### BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 3. 10-25 p.m.

With New York cotton futures 2 points up, prices in the local market for Broach April-May delivery were quoted at Rs. 208-4 later on prices declined to Rs. 207-12 with New York 3 points down. Later, on New York closing and the rise of 5 points prices, quotation in the local market improved to Rs. 208-8.

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Silver opened steady at 64/12, 65/14 and 65/1. The market was quiet, in the absence of any enquiry, with traders of generally holding aloof, owing to lack of stimulating advices from abroad and closed at 64/12, 64/14, 65/1.

Gold opened steady at 34/11/3, 34/12 and 34/13. There was entire absence of speculative interest, and no important transactions changed hands, and closed steady at 34/11/3, 34/12, 34/13.

Wheat closed steady at 4/3/9, 3/14/9 and linseed closed steady at 6/1/9.

### LATEST BULLION QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 3. 10-30 p.m.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready gold | 34 11 0 |
| Kartak delivery | 34 12 0 |
| Magsar delivery | 34 13 0 |
| Sovereign | 21 13 6 |
| Ready silver | 64 6 0 |
| Kartak silver | 64 9 0 |
| Magsar silver | 64 13 0 |

Prices in the local market declined on lower London advices.

London silver prices closed to-day 1/8d. down.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.98 |
| To-day's opening | 4.98 |
| To-day's closing | 4.98 1/8 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.98 7/8 |
| To-day's opening | 4.97 7/8 |
| To-day's closing | |
| Difference | |

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 75.59 |
| To-day's opening | 75.59 |
| To-day's closing | 75.53 |
| Difference | 75.53 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 3.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.98 7/8, and then eased to 4.97 11/16, thereafter movements were small, and uninteresting.

Franc opened at 75.59, and slightly fell to 75.53, subsequently the rate remained practically stationary.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 3.

The market was quiet.

| | Last price. | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 23 5/8d. | 23 1/2d. |
| Forward | 23 3/4d. | 23 5/8d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 3.

Gold (£6-19-9) £6-19-10.

BULLION

London, Nov. 3.

Influx (nil) £49,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (23 5/8d.) nil.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-9) £6-19-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 3.

3 months (1/2 to 9/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 9/16 p.c.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 3.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay 5.69 1/2) 5.69 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.55) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (58.21) 58.18
London on Shanghai (1-4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Liverpool wheat market opened firm, Dec. 61, March 64 1/2, May 66. The market showed good activity on good buying interest, and a fair volume of business was reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 99 5/8. The market was active on good foreign enquiry, and local buying was influenced by unfavourable foreign crop reports.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov. 3.

Argentine linseed opened steady, and trading was more active on local and foreign buying, influenced by unfavourable crop reports and closed for November at 11.85.

### LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 3.

The following were the rates.

METALS.

Tin (£229 1/8 buyers £229 1/4 sellers) £229 buyers £229 1/8 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£10 7/16 buyers £10 9/16 sellers) £10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 to £31) £30 to £30 3/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0.10 3/4) 0.10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov. new crop (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers.
Dunlop Nov. (£17 1/2 sellers) £17 1/2 sellers.
Lightening Nov. (£16 1/4 sellers) £16 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot 6 3/8
Jan-March (6 13/16) 6 9/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay (£11) £11 Nov. sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (£10 5/8) £10 5/8
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov. (£9 1/4) £9 1/8
Groundnuts Coromandal 10 7/16

BOLD BLUE LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 3

Brown Bold Linseed May 1935.

| | Vaida. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| 9 a.m. | 6 1 3 |
| 12 noon | 6 1 3 |
| 3 p.m. | 6 1 0 |
| 5-30 p.m. | 6 1 6 |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 3. 10-30 p.m.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Linseed May Del. | 6 1 9 |
| Rapeseed Jan. | 3 14 6 |
| Rapseseed May Del. | 4 3 9 |

Tone:—Steady.

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 3.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 1/4) 29 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/8) dol 10 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 32 1/2) dol 32
U S Steel Preference unquoted.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday.

# FRIDAY'S RISE IN RUBBER WIPED OUT

## Speculators Uncertain Which Way To Turn

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

**Yesterday's rise in rubber was wiped out to-day, on bulls liquidating, owing to the disappointment at the extent of the cut for the first quarter of 1935. At the same time, speculators were uncertain which way to turn.**

**The market was fairly unanimous that the decision of the Regulation Committee represents a compromise between British and Dutch manufacturers' viewpoints.**

**It is pointed out that the rate of export of release in next quarter is equivalent, approximately, to 81 per cent on the present quota, owing to an increase in the next year's basic quotas.**

**Undoubtedly the decision will give the Dutch a further chance to deal with question of native exports, the solution whereof is vital for the success of the entire scheme, but some misgiving is expressed as it is very doubtful whether the consumption can increase proportionately with production.**

# BRITISH STEEL IMPORTS WILL RISE

## Effect Of New Duty Will Benefit England At Expense Of Europe

Extraordinarily keen competition from, and a distinct rise in the imports of British steel, are expected to be the chief effect of the new Import Duty on steel, that came into operation from November 1.

The entire scheme tends to lower the duty on British imports to 10 per cent. 'ad valorem' or Rs. 11 approximately, while in the case of non-British steels the duty has also been lowered, but not to such an extent.

**Fall in Prices.**

For British steels, coming under the heads of Bars, Plates, Black sheets and Galvanised Sheets, the duty has been lowered from 32-1/2, 25, 43-3/4 and 53 to 10 per cent. in every case; for non-British steels, from 46-1/4 to 39, 45 to 25, 73-3/4 to 32 and 83 to 40 respectively.

Again on British Structurals the duty has been lowered from 23-3/4 to 10 per cent., while on non-British Structurals it has been increased from 37-1/2 to 43.

There is an increase in the duty on Rods and smaller steels generally which has already resulted in a rush of imports in this particular line, of late, which, of course, will now stop. It has been estimated that the total quantity imported so far will be sufficient to cover demands for the next six months at least.

It is believed that the scheme will result in improved industrial trade with the United Kingdom and will definitely change the ratio of imports of steel from England and the Continent in favour of the former. Unless non-British importers of steel in India effect a drastic reduction of prices, which is considered extremely unlikely, they will hardly be in a position to compete with British importers.

However, though, it is expected that the prices of steel will fall, it is not anticipated that it is going to mean a rise in the quantity of the total imports of steel, which is ultimately dependent up on such factors as the general commercial and industrial prosperity of the country.—A. P.

### Cotton Bales Gutted

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

News has been received of a disastrous fire which gutted a few hundreds of cotton bales belonging to a Muslim Zamindar of Hyderabad District.

The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss is yet estimated at Rs. 15,000.—A.P. Special.

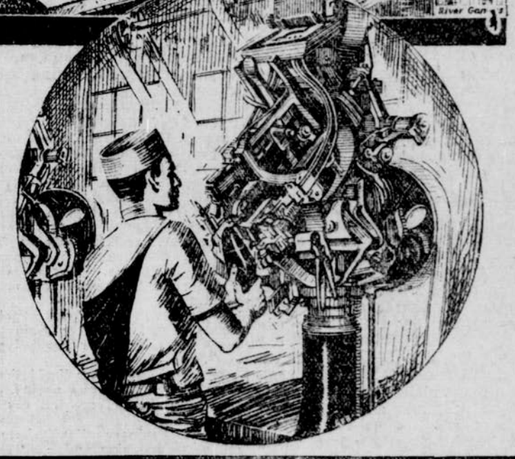
### MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 3.

B. C. Rate—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov-February
Banks selling T T 1/6 March-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Nov-Jan
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov-Jan
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Nov-
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Dec-Mar
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 270 1/4
Banks selling T T 268 1/4
Banks buying T T 266
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 565
Banks buying D D 575
AMSTERDAM.—
Banks selling D D 55
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 110
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.98 2nd instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 3rd instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 3rd instant
Java/London 7.32 1/2 2nd instant
London/Paris 75.68 2nd instant
London/Belgium 21.37 1/2 2nd instant
London/Switzerland 15.31 2nd instant
London/Italy 58.21 2nd instant
London/Berlin 12.39 2nd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 2nd instant
London/New York 4.98 1/4 2nd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.36 1/2 2nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £6-19-10 1st instant; £6-19-9 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 1st instant 23 5/8 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 23 5/8 1st instant 23 3/4 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 53 1/8 1st instant 53 3/8 2nd instant
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 1st instant 9/16 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 1st instant 3/4 per cent 2nd instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Banks of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 mos. 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos. 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy.


# A FAMOUS FACTORY stands behind "Flex" shoes



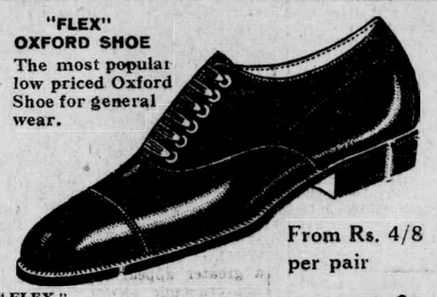
more than **1,100** MODERN MACHINES are in constant use at the great "Flex" factory at Cawnpore.

The picture shows one of the wonderful machines used in shaping "Flex" shoes. These machines pull and coax the leather over the wooden lasts until a perfect shape is obtained.

Only the "Flex" factory in India has all these massive machines and this is one of the reasons why "Flex" shoes are always uniformly reliable.

## EVERY "FLEX" SHOE GUARANTEED ALL-LEATHER

"FLEX" OXFORD SHOE
The most popular low priced Oxford Shoe for general wear.



From Rs. 4/8 per pair

"FLEX" SPECIAL SHOE
A superior shoe with finest leather and extra strong soles.
A styish shoe for wear on allocations.

From Rs. 5/8 per pair

"FLEX" FULL SLIPPER
Smart and comfortable. The ideal shoe for all informal wear.

From Rs. 3/15 per pair

"FLEX" soles are attached by special machines which make the strongest sole attachment known to modern shoemaking craft.

Ordinary Bazar handwork can never produce the same regularity and strength as these up-to-date shoemaking machines.

Wherever you buy "Flex" shoes they are always the same quality and standard price, and the special dealers who sell these shoes are trustworthy men from whom you may buy with full confidence.

VISIT A FLEX AGENT WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE SHOES

FLEX SHOES

BOMBAY AGENTS:
Suratwala J. J. & Sons,
(1) MANGALDAS ROAD LANE opp. Goculdas Hospital.
(2) BHULESWAR ROAD.
(3) SANDHURST ROAD, Prarthana Samaj.
Agents also at:—POONA, Ahmedabad, Surat, Hubli, Kathiawad, etc., etc.

**Made only by THE NORTH WEST TANNERY CO., CAWNPORE.**

CHIEF AGENTS

**THE BHALLA SHOE Co., Meston Road, CAWNPORE.**


## JUTE SHARES QUIET

### Coals Unchanged: Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3

Jute shares were quiet, but steady and very limited business took place. Coals were unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were dull. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—3½ per cent paper 91/9; 4½ per cent loan 1955/60 112/13 small lot; 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 102/13 small lot.

Railway:—Saraserajganj Ry. 94.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi 55; Bowreah ordy. 324.

Coals:—Amalgamated 22; Gopalichuck 1/11; Jainty Central As. 14; Nazira 8/4; Pench Valley 44-2.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 13; Champdany 174; Clive 31/10; Empire 36/4 small lot; Howrah 55; Kamarhatty 539; National 24/8 small lot; Reliance 77/12; Mining Burma Corpn. 8/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 52/6; Concord of India Insurance Co. 9/6 premium.

Miscellaneous:—Associated Hotels ordy 4; B. I. Corp ordy 2/10; Great Eastern Hotel 82 small lot; Howrah Oil 10/8; Tide Water 9/8 Midnapore Zemindary 73 small lot; India General Navigation ordy 110; India General Navigation pref 126.

Sugars:—Belsund 7; Cawnpore ordy 35/6 small lot; Punjab Sugar Mills Ltd. ordy 332; Ryam 38/6.

Debentures:—6 per cent 1956 Karashi Port Trust 126/4.—A. P.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 27/11/6; Highest Rs. 27/15; Lowest Rs. 27/10; Closing Rs. 27/14.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 18/13; Highest Rs. 18/14; Closing Rs. 18/9.

Groundnuts Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/1; Highest Rs. 31/4; Lowest Rs. 30/12/6; Closing Rs. 31/1/6.

## BUTCHERS SCORE OVER COMMITTEE

### President Resigns In Protest

NAGPUR, Nov. 3.

Following the decision of the Civil Station Sub-Committee Nagpur, reversing the orders of Mr. Parakh, the newly elected President, changing the timings of slaughter of goats and sheep in the Civil Station and directing that the same shall be slaughtered every morning as usual, Mr. Parakh has tendered his resignation of office. The butchers have thus scored a victory over the Committee.

Their contention was that meat would get stale if goats were slaughtered in the evening and meat sold next morning.

This resignation has caused a great sensation in the city. Further developments are awaited.—United Press.

# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 12, 1990.
Muslim: Rajab 25, 1353.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 29, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 40m.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.
High Water: 9-37, 22-29.
Low Water: 3-36, 15-58.
Public Meeting at Ghatkopar, Mrs. Naidu presiding.
MONDAY, November 5.
Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
TUESDAY, November 6.
Divali Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
WEDNESDAY, November 7.
Divali Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
THURSDAY, November 8.
Divali Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
FRIDAY, November 9.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

### Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

VAZ DOMNIC ANTHONY, late of Army and Navy Stores, expired at his residence 755 Cumbarwada, Dadar, at 12-15 noon (Saturday) funeral leaves his residence at 3-30 to-day (Sunday) for Salvacao Church Dadar.

KHATAU MAKANJI TRUST

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of October in all 2527 patients were attended to at the Centre and the hospital. 43 cases were admitted into the hospital. The total No. of deliveries during the month was 43. The No. of expectant mothers under observation was 54.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Thursday the 8th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Inchanga" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 5th instant.

Mails for Australia per S. S. "Cathay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 6th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

Clan Line Steamer Clanalpine arrived in London the evening of Nov. 1.

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Sadhu Vaswani will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on India's Quest through Ages.

OPERETTA BY ST. ISABEL'S SCHOOL.

The students of St. Isabel's School Mazagaon, will present an Operetta, entitled "The Magic Key" in aid of the School Building Fund, at the Royal Opera House, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Treasure Island". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Gold diggers of 1933" at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Murder at the Vanities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. to-day at 10 a.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, at 3-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Garibi-ki-Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Tell Me To-night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sairandhree". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Pirate Treasure". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Johar-e-Shamsheer". Daily at 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Stand Up and Cheers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sacred Scandal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dames". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Big Ben. A Salvation Army Service.* Address by General Higgins. Relayed from the Congress Hall, Clapton London. 8-30 p.m. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. Margaret Wilkinson (Soprano). 9-15 p.m. Sports Talk† 9-30 p.m. The B. B. C. Orchestra (Section C), conducted by Leslie Woodgate. Rispah Goodacre (Contralto). 10-15 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. 10-30 p.m. An Organ Recital by John Coanell. From the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House. 11 p.m. The Wireless Military Band, Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. 11-15 p.m. Close down
*Electrical recording.
†Gramophone records.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Indian programme of light music. 11-45 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his orchestra relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-15 p.m. Close down.
6-30 p.m. Evensong service relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-30 p.m. The Radio quartet. 9 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Classical music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION AND VOTERS' DUTY.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale of the Kesari Poona will deliver a public lecture on "Assembly Election and Voters' duty", at 5-30 p.m. to-day at the Karandikar Hall Brahman Sabha Girgaon All are cordially requested to attend.

## GANDHI SEVA MANDAL

### To Support Congress Candidates

The General Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Mandal writes:

In view of the fast approaching Assembly elections, Gandhi Seva Mandal which had suspended its Anti-Sutta Gambling campaign on account of the Congress Session, has decided now to join wholeheartedly the Bombay, North-Election Committee, Pinto Villa, Dadar and assist it in all possible ways to ensure the success of the Congress Candidates, Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

Its anti-Sutta Gambling campaign will, therefore, be resumed more vigorously soon after the Assembly elections are over.

### Congress Propaganda At Ajmer

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Nov. 1.

The Rajputana Congress leaders returned last evening from Bombay. Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor has had to break his journey at Beawar in order to address a public meeting that was arranged there by the Congress Parliamentary Board. The news spread like wild fire and thousands of Hindus and Muslims assemoled at Pipli Bazar. Babu Raj Narayan a local vakil presided. Mr. Makhmoor spoke for nearly one hour in the course of which he fervently appealed to the Beawar voters once more to prove that to them "Congress is India and India is above all."

## BANGALORE-MADRAS 'PHONE SERVICE?

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

It is likely that provision will be made in the Central Government's budget for 1935-36 for a direct telephone line between Bangalore and Madras.

The estimated cost is Rs. 1,50,000. If this connection is established, Bangalore, will be included in the All-India Trunk Telephone system and will be in a position to have telephone access to almost all of India's big cities and places overseas.—United Press.

## "THE MAN OF SORROWS"

### A Drama In Three Acts

The attention of our readers is drawn to the advertisement regarding the play "Man of Sorrows" which is to be staged at St. Xavier's grounds, (Dhobi Talao) on the 10th, 11th, 17th and 18th (from 8 to 12 p.m.). A special show for children has been arranged for November 14th (at 7 p.m.). This drama is staged on the lines of the world-famed passion play at Oberammergau and promises to be a great success.

The cast includes 250 actors, supported by a choir of 175 voices with an orchestra of 50 musicians. It is very rarely that a performance of this kind is staged in Bombay with distinguished and numerous actors, choirs and musicians.

The St. Xavier's Fathers are supervising the presentation of this drama which has earned world-wide reputation and the fact that tickets have been booked in advance in large numbers shows the popularity of the play.

For the convenience of the residents from Bandra and the suburbs special arrangements have been made for train and bus services after the performances.

# Co-operation, Keynote Of All Progress

## THROUGH IT INDIA CAN BECOME INTEGRAL PART OF GREATER WORLD

—Mrs. Naidu.

## Bombay Celebrates All-India Co-operators' Day

**"The one ideal that binds the world to-day is the one democratic and dynamic ideal of co-operation", observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding over the Co-operators' meeting held on Saturday in the Sir C. J. Hall.**

**The All-India Co-operators' Day was celebrated in Bombay by the Fort Co-operative Institute, and meetings were held in various parts of the city, where speeches were made urging the propagation of the co-operative movement all over the country.**

MEETING IN FORT.

The meeting held in the Fort area, was presided over by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and prominent co-operators, including Rao Bahadur Jadhav, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Raiji were present.

Mr. Girdharlal D. Mehta, Chairman of the institute, in welcoming the President and the visitors, to the meeting, said that Co-operation must be utilised as a means for developing the economic conditions of the population of India in the various spheres of life. Reviewing the position of India in the field of Co-operation, the speaker observed that in 30 years' time that had since gone by, one per cent of the population had only yet been able to avail itself of the benefits of the Co-operative Movement. It was no wonder that the economic conditions of the country should be in a deplorable state. To improve it, mass movement was necessary. He suggested that co-operative societies for the purchase of the produce of the cultivators, so that they might be sure of their income. He gave an account of the work of the institute in the past, and expressed satisfaction that within the limited scope of their activity they did their best for the spread of the movement.

He then requested Mrs. Naidu to preside over the deliberations.

WORKING OF MOVEMENT

Prof. V. K. R. G. Rao briefly explained the workisg principles of the co-operative movement. The co-operative movement had a greater appeal to him in its non-economic aspect, and he stressed the need for the relief of the agriculturists through Marketing Moards.

Rao Bahadur Jadhav felt that considering the vast population of the country, the progress achieved by the movement had been meagre. The movement had not reached the people only 1 per cent of them taking part in the movement. On account of the illiteracy and the gullibility of the masses, interested parties were successfully exploiting them. Strenuous efforts ought to be made to educate the masses, and until they were educated it was not likely that the Co-operative Movement would make much headway. In the opinion of the speaker, the Indian habit of spending lavishly on occasions of social events, ought to be discouraged, and the co-operative societies could help in this direction considerably.

TURNED THE CORNER.

Though it could not be said that the movement had reached down among the people, it had turned the corner, and soon it would progress.

Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, deplored the half-hearted manner in which the whole movement in the land was being worked. The people proved themselves to be, continued the speaker, competitive co-ordinators, and only adopted the co-operative movement when it suited their convenience. They should have before them the emulative co-operation for service, instead of a spirit of competition for profits.

"FAULT OF PRODUCERS"

In the modern world, of highly developed technicality, there was a very sharp and minute subdivision of labour. It had become necessary that the producers must produce for the sake of the consumers, rather than for their own profits. If the Co-perative movement did not make any progress, the speaker laid the fault at the door of the so-called producers (thousands of workers might have actually produced a particular commodity or goods, by working in hhe factory or the the place of production), who by forming into collective bodies were exploiting the consumers.

A real co-operator was a democrat, and a democrat could not escape politics. There should not be middleman between the producer and the consumer. The ideal of cent per cent. Co-operation was not different from the ideal of Socialism held the speaker. The highest stage in perfect co-operation would have reached when there would not be any need for the banks and credit sacieties, nor for any credit. The speaker said that the propagation of the movement would prove an uphill task owing to the competition which the co-operators were bound to face from the joint stock companies.

NO HOPE FOR INDIA

He concluded that as long as the rulers of the land were not keen on making the people either co-operators or democrats, there was no hope for the country

The audience were then entertained to music by Sjt. Krishna Rao Pandit, who delighted them by his playing on the fiddle.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in her concluding remarks, drew the attention of the gathering to the note of service emphasised by all the previous speakers in their definition of Co-operation, which appealed to her in its large human aspect. It could be said that the co-operative movement was one of the character-building activities of India. The greatest bar to progress was the illiteracy of the masses. There should be a band of men and women who would constantly strive for the removal of the illiteracy of the about the position."

Bonar Law further informed Sir Robert that he saw the Prime Minister the following day, Monday, and urged him, whatever he did, not to fall between two stools people.

NEED FOR UNITY

The movement had its nobler aspects. Through the co-operative movement the country would become an integral part of the greater world and would thus establish harmony with the other countries. The wider the ideals of a nation the better would be the results achieved by that nation in every sphere of activity. In a country where freedom, however imperfectly,was a reality the people set about the co-operative movement with glad hearts. But in India, observed the speaker, the people had to face many difficulties, and there was great need for unity. It was essential that more men and women should join the movement. In the future women should participate in greater numbers, and join a larger measure, for they could reach down to the roots of the diseases of poverty and superstition. Mrs. Naidu observed that for the masses, in the villages, who were starving whether they toiled or not. communal problem did not exist, for poverty was no respector of persons, and the unfortunate among all the communities were equally hit by starvation and poverty. These were the masses bound togeher by common human destiny, of suffering, of endeavour and striving, and aboveall these the bond of supering stood out promient.

V. I. A.

Mrs Naidu referred to the Village Industries Association that was decided in the Worli Congress session, to be formed for the benefit of the workers in the villages, was an attempt to reach dwn to the needs of the common people, and for the sake of their freedom. Freedom was the opportunity for every person to fulfill his duty to the best anvantage in every sphere of life.

Co-operation was the keynote of all progress and the Indian ideals of co-operation should draw their experience from all parts of the world, from the East and the West, since the ideals were essentially universal without any limitations.

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, on behalf of the Institute, thanked Mrs. Naidu for gracing the occasion with her presence and helping them to conduct the proceedings of the evening. The guests were then treated to light refreshment.

## ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

### To-day's Meeting At Jinnah Hall

(Through the Congress Election Campaign Bureau.)

In connection with the Assembly Election, there will be a public meeting at Jinnah Hall, Congress House to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. Nagindas Master, K. M. Munshi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, S. K. Patil, D. S. Babrekar and others will speak.

## CHOLERA PERSISTS IN PRESIDENCY

### Over 400 Attacks And 180 Deaths Reported In Past Week

The following is the official report of the Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending October 27:—

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 405 attticks and 181 deaths against 321 attacks and 169 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 169 attacks and 42 deaths against 65-35 in the previous week; Kaira 76-37 against 6-6; West Khandesh 54-18 against 38-16; Sholapur 44-20 against 39-16; Ahmednagar 41-15 against 61-33; East Khandesh 29-17 against 26-13; Bombay Suburban 19-14 against nil; Nasik 13-6 against 25-7; Broach 6-7 against 23-15; Surat 4-2 against 3-1; Poona 3-1 against nil; Bijapur 3-1 against 4-1; Panch Mahals 2-0 against 11-11; Thana 1-1 against 16-11 and Belgaum 1-0 against 4-1.

A slight rise was recorded in West Khandesh, Satara and Kaira districts during the week while the situation in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Thana, Broach and Panch Mahals districts is rapidly improving.

PLAGUE

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 463 attacks and 281 deaths from plague against 474-288 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 118 attacks and 76 deaths against 151-86; Satara 168-96 against 184-122; Bijapur 61-34 against 70-34; Belgaum 78-42 against 53-35; Sholapur 14-16 against 6-6; Poona 8-6 against 4-1; Ahmednagar 14-11 against 6-1 and Kanara 2-0 against nil.

The improvement noticed in plague figures during the last week has been maintained. Inoculations and routine preventive measures are being resorted to in the affected areas.

SMALLPOX

The smallpox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh 51 attacks and 4 deaths; Nasik 31-4; Belgaum 17-13; Poona 12-4; Satara 12-1; Kolaba 5-0; Kanara 5-1; Dharwar 1-1; Bijapur 4-2 and Ahmednagar 3-0. Total 141 attacks and 30 deaths against 123-28 in the previous week.

MALARIA

The medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 181 villages and treated 3,998 persons. Of these, 2,898 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 4,235 and 1,528 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

The S. M. S. officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in Sind visited 71 villages during the week and treated 2,147 persons Of these, 1,225 were treated for malaria. They also examined 1,123 persons for spleen and found 559 with enlarged spleen.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Seven attacks and 1 death from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 8 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 6 attacks during the week; Thar and Parkar district 1 attack and Bombay city 1 death only.

INFLUENZA

Four deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

## CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC SERVICES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

In accordance with the policy announced in the press note of 1st December 1925 the Government of Bombay have recognised various communal committees for the purpose of assisting them in the recruitment of deserving candidates to public services from the Intermediate and Backward Communities

It has been found that in practice these Committees make recommendations not merely in respect of vacancies in the subordinate and ministerial services but also in respect of vacancies in superior posts which are widely advertised and which contain a clause prohibiting canvassing by candidates.

Government consider that in the latter class of cases recommendations of communal committees are in the first place not necessary as vacancies are widely advertised, and secondly irregular as they contravene the clause prohibiting the canvassing of support by candidates.

In future, therefore, committees recognised by Government should be requested not to recommend candidates for posts in advertising which Government have expressly put in a clause prohibiting canvassing.

## Nationalist Party Clears Way For Asaf Ali

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

An important move has taken place locally in the election chessboard as a result of the negotiations by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

Mr. Patel and Mr. Desai in a joint statement to the press say: "In response to our appeal the local Nationalist Party has decided not to contest the Assembly election, for which the Congress has put up Mr. Asaf Ali as its candidate, and we take this opportunity of publicly congratulating them and Mr. Shivnarain on their patriotic decision."

Rai Sahib Nanakchand will, however, contest the seat.—A. P.

Lucknow.—Dr. Jaikaran Misra and Mr. Jagdamba Narain Saksena have been elected President and Secretary respectively of the Lucknow Swadeshi League.

# Vote Is A Most Sacred Trust

## Uphold Honour Of Motherland By Voting For Congress Candidates

(Through the Congress Election Campaign Bureau).

The election activities in the carried on by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee through its Central Office and in the 10 centres attached to it, are becoming intenser day by day. The response from the commercial associations and other public bodies to which an appeal was made by the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial -Congress Committee has been very encouraging. Wherever the Congress volunteers are going, they are cordially welcomed and given willing co-operation.

Numerous letters are being received at the Central Office in which the voters clearly state that they do not want any conveyance go to the polling booths. They from the Congress candidates to regard that it is their duty to go to he polling booths themselves and vote for the Congress canno obligation on either side. This didates. In doing so there is has immensely smoothened the work of he election campaign.

LETTER TO VOTERS.

On having received some complaints from the members of the salaried staff that influence is sought to be brought on them by their superior officers to vote for the non-Congress candidates, the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have addressed the following letter to the members of the salaried staff:

Dear Friends,—It has been brought to our notice that efforts are being made to bring influence candidates in the forthcoming on you to vote for non-Congress elections of the Legislative Assembly. If the reports are true, such efforts are most despicable, indeed. We need not tell you that the right of vote which you have got under the constitution is a free right that calls for no obligation. You are the complete masters of your vote and you can cast it in favour of any candidate of your choice.

SACRED TRUST.

The vote in a democracy is a most sacred trust and it has got to be discharged in the interests of the nation. Because you happen to serve in a particular firm under a particular management or directorate that is no reason why you should feel that you are under an obligation to use your vote in a particular manner. Remember yor vote is your personal privilege and nobody has got a right to dictate to you one way or the other. If you feel that the Congress stands for your and country's freedom, then alone we have to appeal to you to cast your vote for the Congress candidates.

We hope that whatever may be the propaganda made amongst you by the non-Congress candidates, you will realise your responsibility and do your duty by the Congress on the 14th of November."

## FIGHTING THE MOSQUITO

### London Experts To Rescue Of Calcutta Health Dept.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Dr. G. C. Ramsay, Principal, India Branch of the Ross Institute of London and Dr. V. B. Wiggiesworth of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, paid a visit to the Mosquito Control Department of the Calcutta Corporation. They were received by the Health Officer and the Mosquito Control Officer.

They discussed the Malaria problem of Calcutta with Dr. K. L. Choudhuri, Mosquito Control Officer and enquired about the details of the anti-mosquito measures that are being carried out by the Corporation.

The Health Officer explained to them the various statistical records of this city as regards Malaria, Kala-azar, Tuberculosis, Filariasis, etc. He pointed out that there had been a definite decline in the death rate of Malaria and Kala-azar in recent years, but the problem of Tuberculosis had become very serious, young women being the worst victims of this disease.

TO VISIT BOMBAY.

Dr. Ramsay stressed the importance of paying a visit to Bombay to study their anti-Malarial operations which have been very successful in combating Malaria as well as to diminish mosquito nuisance. He advocated vigorous anti-mosquito measures in this city also for controlling the mosquito-borne disease and said that some important research works should also be done in connection with Filariasis and infected mosquitoes.

Dr. Wigglesworth inspected the laboratory and was very pleased to see the collection of mosquitoes and the maps of the breeding places. The visitors expressed their high appreciation of the work done by the Mosquito Control Department and wished an uninterrupted progress.—United Press.

## AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE FOR PHONES

### Karachi To Install New System Next Year

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

At present the out-of-date telephone system prevalent in Karachi, where speakers are connected by girl operators at the exchange is intended to be replaced by the automatic system of telephonic communication scheme which has been made ready, but preparations for which will start in 1936.

The automatic system will be located in a new building which will be constructed on the plot of land purchased on Kutchery Road by the local telephone company which is owned by the Bombay Telephone Company.

## VOTE FOR SJT. BHULABHAI

### Appeal To Suburban Voters

Our district is a part of the Northern Division (Gujarat) our Congress candidate is Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai. Vote for him and prove our sincere support to the Congress Election date is the 14th inst.

Vile Parle, G. D. Bhatt

## Gruesome Find At Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 3.

The Thana town police are investigating the cause of death of an unknown Hindu aged about 35, whose dead body was picked up yesterday from near the Raymond Woollen Mills.

The police believe that the victim, probably an Agri, who has serious injuries on the stomach and chest caused by a sharp cutting instrument, was murdered about two days ago somewhere outside the town limits, and the dead body was thrown near the mills, a place on the outskirt of the town.

None is arrested so far.

Inspector D. R. Jadhav and Sub-Inspector P. V. Undir of the Thana town police are making inquiries.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

PATHE

TO-DAY 10 A.M.
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

# SUCCESSFUL BOMBAY CONGRESS SESSION

## Brief Review Of Arrangements Made By Reception Committee

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

**The uniform success that marked every activity of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress, which has just concluded its Session in Bombay, bespeaks of the untiring energy of a determined and devoted band of workers who left no stone unturned in their efforts to maintain the reputation of the city in holding the Congress which had met after three years.**

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES.

A brief review of the achievement of the Reception Committee bears testimony to the speed and perseverance with which every arrangement was carried out, the meticulous attention given to every piece of work taken up by every worker, known and unknown to public fame, and the thoroughness which compelled admiration from all the leaders who assembled for the Congress Session.

CREDIT TO NARIMAN

The credit goes first and foremost to M. K. F. Nariman, the indefatigable Chairman of the Reception Committee. In spite of poor health and increasing physical and mental strain, Mr. Nariman exerted himself with unequalled zest in securing harmony in the execution of whatever work that was undertaken by the various sub-committees. He remained a source of inspiration throughout. His courteousness and his unlimited patience saw him through the terrific and oppressive strain of holding the nation's premier annual gathering.

UNIFYING FORCE.

Mr. Nariman, the Chairman, was equalled in the display of tact and skill in securing the maximum harmonious results in such a vast undertaking as holding a Congress, by the forbearance exhibited to the best advantage, in the midst of unending encroachment on valuable hours of rest and recuperation, by Srimati Sarojini Naidu, who, by her love and sympathy for one and all, her unreserved appreciation of the difficulties one had to labour under in a race against time, and her unqualified admiration for genuine service rendered at a time of need, won the confidence and the regard of one and all of the workers. She was a great unifying force where conflicting interests had to be reconciled. Her presence amidst the toiling workers throughout day and night, enlivened their work and created an atmosphere of cheerfulness in which they could carry on their activity without feeling exhaustion and tiresomeness.

ABID ALI JAFFERBHOY.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, the General Secretary, who shone more through achievement than through advertisement, laboured day and night, in building the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar, justifying the name it bore after the great personality in every sense, —in size and proportions and in the dignified appearance it presented.

The entire success of the Reception Committee in having been able to hold the session in a peaceful and orderly manner, notwithstanding the tremendous rush of thousands of persons, was in a large measure due to the arrangements inside the Amphitheatre, including the gigantic lighting sets and the plethora of glowing bulbs and a maze of powerful search-lights which kept the whole enclosure illuminated with a flood of light, and the powerful loud-speakers which perhaps over-did their duty by broadcasting the proceedings hundreds of yards away, where on the hillocks thousands of shrewd people heard the deliberations and watched the proceedings free of cost!

While the utilitarian aspect of every arrangement was fully kept in view, the Decoration Sub-Committee paid attention to the artistic and decorative side of the plan and the gala appearance of the whole scene, however much deprecated by certain sections, inevitably created and engendered an atmosphere congenial to cool and free-thinking.

That is the reason why the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar was able to attract thousands. Its construction in the fashion mentioned above, proved that speed and hurry need not override art and orderliness, and that every piece of human achievement would also be decent, if one set to it with the right mind.

THE EXHIBITION.

Equally vying with the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar Construction Sub-Committee was the Exhibition Sub-Committee, which was responsible for providing a fine treat to the visitors. Mrs. Naidu was successful in organising the exhibition that would be a credit to any Congress Session along with which such exhibitions generally claim equal care and attention. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Vice-Chairman and the Secretaries as well as the authorities of the All-India Spinners' Association who laboured out of love, contributed in no small measure to the success of the Exhibition.

INVISIBLE FORCE.

The General Secretary Mr. S. K. Patil, was the invisible force behind the whole affair. Almost at all times found seated behind the swinging doors in his room, he was in charge of all the general arrangements which may not be known to many who are not acquainted with the needs of those who have to bear the responsibility of holding such a session.

All general arrangements were in his charge and he was largely concerned with the Finance Sub-Committee.

Mr. Babrekar, Mr. Ganpatishankar Desai the other two General Secretaries, were equally concerned about the success of the whole session and the thousands of delegates and visitors owe their thanks to the accommodation they secured while they sayed for the session.

Mr. J. J. Choksey and Mr. Sirajuddin Vasi the Secretaries of the Requirements Sub-Committee were the men under whose eye passed the vast quantities of material needed for the Congress Camp for use by the Congress Reception Committee. Where men of integrity, imbued with a strict sense of economy in the interests of the larger organisation were required these two fitted in admirably.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

But the men who had to watch and keep vigil so that the vast arrangements should be as satisfactory as possible were the 1,500 young men and women.

These 1,500 workers, 200 of them being women worked unceasingly from morning till mid-night throughout the Congress week to uphold the prestige of Bombay by their sense of discipline and their high conception of duty.

In every national organisation, the volunteer Force constitutes a problem of major importance, for, the Volunteer force is the symbol of order and discipline on which depend the very existence and solidarity of any organisation. For the Bombay volunteers, their responsibilities, like their duties, were manifold. Their inspiration was the tri-coloured national flag flying about half-a-furlong high. The Flag stretched to its full dimensions sent forth a mute appeal to the Volunteer Corps, to stand united under its aegis and to spread its glory. Whose soul is so dead as would not react to the majestic sight of a gigantic tri-coloured flag, floating lustily in the air, swayed by a continuous breeze from over the Worli waves?

AT FLAG HOISTING.

This flag was hoisted by Rajen Babu while the volunteers rallied round the Flag-staff under the command of Mr. Yusuf Meherally, G.O.C., and Miss Safia Somji, Officer Commanding the women volunteers, on the morning of the day of the Congress Session.

The volunteer Camp near the Subjects Committee Hall was run in orderly and truly disciplined manner and the whole Force proved itself worthy of the confidence of the Reception Committee and the credit goes to the G.O.C., and to his Adjutant Mr. Navin Khandwalla for maintaining the high order of discipline and willingness to serve among the rank and file. It was felt in certain quarters, that Mr. Meherally would have presented even a more striking appearance divested of his baton! Nonetheless, the discipline in the Corps, did not suffer because Mr. Meherally carried a baton. And the Congress leaders, one is sure, would carry many happy reminiscences of the Bombay volunteers who made their work easier and smoother.

MESS COMMITTEE.

The Mess Committee catered to the requirements of the visitors and the delegates to their satisfaction, though there was a grumbling section which could not reconcile itself to the kind of food available in a city like Bombay. The South Indians love their food as a whale would water and in spite of their traditional spirit of enterprise, have not yet learnt so far to get habituated to food available in these parts. But that did not detract from the services rendered by the Mess Committee, for in any part of the country they are a problem and their food is also an equal problem.

The Mess Committee had earned the admiration of the Congressmen from the mofussil for the successful manner in which the lunch-party was held on the 29th October, when all the delegates were entertained.

As one looks back one cannot help recalling the splendid reception to Rajen Babu, which the city of Bombay accorded to him on his arrival and the multiple reception arrangement made by Messrs. Khakher and Dave, of the President's Reception Sub-Committee.

# FRIDAY'S STORM OFF KONKAN WEAKENS

### Moving In Northerly Direction: More Rain Expected

POONA, November 3.

Yesterday's storm off Konkan has moved slowly northwards and weakened into a depression. It is centred this morning about 100 miles W.-S.-W. of Bombay, and is likely to move in a northerly direction. It has caused fairly widespread rain in Konkan and Deccan, and local rain in Malabar, North Madras Coast and Central Provinces.

Local falls of rain have also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Orissa. Day temperatures continued to be markedly below the normal in and around North Bombay. Deccan and West Central Provinces.

Following are the chief amounts of rainfall:—Victoria Point three-quarters of an inch; Jessore, Sandheads and Akola one; Nagpur three-quarters; Seoni and Amraoti a-half; Calicut three; Aurangabad one and a half; Malegaon and Kurnool one; Bombay and Masulipatam three-quarters.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will be fairly widespread in northern half of the Peninsula, Central Provinces and North-east India.—A.P.

## *RATNAGIRI WEATHER CHANGES*

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 3.

A welcome change in the weather has occurred since last night. The sea is moderately rough and there is a break in the rains. No mails have been received from Bombay or Goa for the last two days.

There is bright sunshine since this morning. Steamer communication is likely to be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

## *Colaba Observatory Bombay*

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 74.6 degrees 15.6 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.1 degrees 3.8 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 194 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.35inches

Total rainfall during the month 3.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 73.12 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-11-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.0deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

# B. A. AND B. Sc. RESULTS

### 189 Out Of 290 Candidates Pass Bachelor Of Arts Examination

The following are the results of the B.A. examinations held in October:—

SECOND CLASS HONOURS

R G Luktuke.

PASS.

Manju B Mantri, B B Panchotia, K G Shah, Rakhama R Hajare, J R Taraporevala, E F Saldanha, S N Surve, A B Natalwala; A I Shaikh, A S Shaikh, K V Hardikar, S C Barretto, M A Bhatewara, R C Bhatt, A Braganza, C N Deodhar, D K Desai, Kusum B Desai, K V Doshi, B J Elavia, Perviz D Engineer, H B Gadgil, E Gaikwad D G Gupte, J M Havewalla, D B Joshi, H M Kapadia, Pushpa M Kapadia, V S Karande, G R Karkhanis, K B Khadepau, A G Khairaz, T F Khambati, G R Kulkarni, K V Kulkarni, Piroj V Laud, C V Mastakar, B G Mehta, M G Nadkarni, N V Naik, N P Pardiwalla, L S Rahator, J H Ramdasmamawala, R P Rege, N B Rele, S J Sabnis, A M Saiyed, C D Sathna, S H Shah, Shakuntala S Shete, V P Shirodkar, Nira J Soste, V G Sukhatankar, N R Sukhia, R S Ukidve, B K Habbu, B V Johore, R V Mumuzdar, G N Purandare, S Y Chaubal, Y J Joshi, G B Nadkarni, B D Patankar, B N Vani, B K Anikhindi, R S Bhagwat, S G Divan, R S Karnik, N V Potnis, M N Samant, Eileen O'Connor, M G Bapat, T V Gadgil, L S Jadhav, V C Joshi, S V Phadnis, S P Surve, R P Garge, P M Joshi, G C Jumde, D V Kulkarni, D R Nayyar, K G Abhyankar, K G Adawadkar, G G Admane, G R Apte, N K Atraval, S A Attar, T Barco, G R Bhide, R P Bhonde, K G Brahme, L G Chandrachood, G G Chitale, V J David, S M Desai, L D Deshpande, S J Deshpande, Y L Deshpande, G P Erande, M K Firodea, M N Ghevde, K Y Gole B M Gujerathi, S V Gupte, V F Harchekar, D G Jog, D K Joshi, J S Karamrkar, K G Katti, R M Kenchanagoudar, K T Khedkar, B S Killedar, V P Kulkarni, W R Kulkarni, V R Mutalik, J R Nabar, Y P Nadkarni, M G Paropkari, J Y Patil, S G Patwardhan, M T Patwari, S R Raichur, K P Rajopadhye, B B Shaikh, B M Shettar, Manorama Shinde, D R Thombre, P D Upadhye, A R Desai, B A Deshmukh, L B Deshmukh, D S Jadhav, Aloo E Lalkaka, G L Mulay, V G Nadgonde, S B Pote, K B Pugasheti, S N Salokhe, C V Sudumbrekar, L N Wadikar, S W Akerkar, M S Akolkar, S S Kanitkar, M O Mahajan, M V Nerurkar, C C Patel, C U Patel, Sarla K Thakore, R H Raval, H A Mehta, A S Mashhadi, C R Bhatt, R M Dalal, V D Dave, A R Desai, C P Desai, R G Desai, V R Gavai, P K Gurtu, N M Jadawala, A L Muzumdar, B P Pandya, A H Patel, I M Patel, N R Patel, R K Patel, B H Pathak, D R Pathak, B S Prabhu, V D Salgaonkar, B N Trivedi, P K Shah, Pramoda H Divan, D M Gohel, R P Patel, S C Shah, L D Butani, P T Hiranandani, H R Lalvani, G T Wadhwany, E Aranha, A N Gulbaxani, R A Mahtani, A K Shivdasani, T M Thadhani, T H Daryani, H C Manghani.

## B.Sc. RESULTS

The following are the results of the B.Sc. examination held in October:—

WHOLE EXAMINATION: PASS

A J Vesamia.

PASSED IN SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS.

B H Acharya, G D Acharya, R M Amin, M H Bhawnani, L M Billimoria, L P Borkar, S N Daru, D M Desai, S V Desai, M S Deshpande, Y H Divan, D A Gangat, M K Gupte, Y P Hudlikar, A A Khandwala, F N Lilaowala, G I Mavinkurve, M T Mistry, P S Nadkarni, G S Patel, J J Pathak, V B Sahasrabudhe, P C Saptarshi, V P Sastry, P M Shah, R D Shah, S M Sheriff, T D Desai, Khorshed A Seervai, N S Desai, S S Prabhu, Gool J Virji, G V Kelkar, K R Bharucha, R N Kamath, J G Merchant, A J Pinto, M B Vajifdar, N M Airodgi, S H Apte, N. V Athavale, R S Bapat, V K Bhagwat, G K Kamat, N B Kamath, C S Lele, V K Leley, G S Nanadikar, D G Padalkar, K K Palande, D N Patil, B W Patwardhan, G S Ringay, A G Sanglikar, U A Sant, B G Shejwalkar, A V Sovani, S V Watave, Anne E D'Costa, A T Joshi, P G Phataw, S J Sidhaye, D P Sanjana, J V Deshpande, S R Deshpande, D T Kanago, V G Muthe, K M Kulkarni, M V Oke, J G Pradhan, V S Dubashi, G Y Manerkar, R G Nadgir, S H Patel, S G Rajwaday, A K Rao, B H Mehta, M N Mistri, M L Patel, R O Patel, O M Desai, D J Bhatia, Savitiri V Chandiramani, Mehra A Collector, A N Idnani, N V Joshi, M K Samo, B K Shahani, O B Tellis, K P Udesi, R G Wadhwani, N N Advani, V L Gidwani, M V Jobanputra.

## *INTER-COLLEGIATE DRAMATIC CONTEST*

### *Benares Hindu University Invitation*

BENARES, Nov. 3.

Under the auspices of the Benares Hindu University Hindi Dramatic Society the First All-India Inter-Collegiate Dramatic Contest will be held during the Convocation Week on December 2, 1934.

Every College and University can send a team of actors to participate in it. The scene or act of ordinarily not more than 30 minutes' duration will have to be selected independently by the competing teams in any of the three languages Sanskrit Hindi and English.

The institutions willing to take part in the contest are requested to send the names of the actors and the piece selected to the Joint Secretary by November 15, 1934.—United Press.

## *"CAN PARLIAMENTARY SWARAJ SOLVE IT"*

### *Inter-College Debate At Benares On Dec. 1*

BENARIES, Nov. 3.

Under the auspices of the Benares Hindu University Parliament the 13th All-India Inter College Debate will be held on December 1, 1934 in the Convocation Pandal. The subject for the debate will be "in the opinion of this House, Parliamentary Swaraj cannot solve the Indian Problem."

Every College and University can send two representatives one for and the other against the proposition. Every competing side is requested to send the names of the competitors by November 25 to the Prime Minister.—United Press.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# Indian Merchants Stand By Congress

## *Assembly Elections & B.P.C.C.'s Appeal*

## MR. MEHTA'S ELOQUENCE FALLS FLAT

## Chamber Adopts Resolution By Overwhelming Majority

***After a heated debate of nearly three hours, the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Saturday passed a resolution recommending to support the Congress candidates for the Assembly.***

***There was a strong opposition at first but ultimately the resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.***

Mr. Mathradas Vissonji, the president at the outset made reference regarding the extension of franchise and said:

"I should like, on behalf of myself and the Committee to explain the delay that has taken place with regard to the question of the extension of franchise. This was referred to the Committee at the General Meeting held on 30th June, 1934. I then resigned on the 4th July, 1934, and my resignation was withdrawn on the 14th August. Thus about a month and a half elapsed. I was able to work for about two weeks only, and when I thought of taking up the question, I fell ill and could not attend Committee meetings till 9th of October. I then placed the question before the Committee, who referred it to a Sub-Committee, who have met once. It may be stated that any report of the Committee would not have affected the present elections as the Bombay Council election was held on the roll of 1929 and for the Assembly election the first roll was published on the 15th August. The Committee are now considering the question and will try to submit their report as early as possible. It will serve the purpose if a period of three months is given by the General Body.

B.P.C.C.'S APPEAL.

After the quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was over, the appeal of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee dated 16th October 1934 in respect of coming Assembly elections and to pass a suitable resolution thereon was taken up.

Mr. Mathradas K. Mattani moved recommending to support the two Congress candidates put forward by the Parliamentary Board, viz., Mr. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

In moving his resolution, Mr. Mattani said India was a poor country and the recent export of gold had made it still poorer. The heavy taxes tool had squeezed the country and therefore it was better to send to the Assembly such representatives who could fight with the Government against further exploitation.

"FEARLESS AND HONEST."

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin seconded the proposition and said they should only vote for those candidates who were fearless and honest. The Congress was the only body who could give a good fight to the Government and therefore they should support the Congress candidates.

CHOWNA'S VOICE.

Mr. H. M. Chowna opposed the proposition and urged the Chamber to be consistent. There was a time he said, when the Chamber refused to send their representative. He asked what happened in the meantime to change their previous decision?

Besides, as businessmen they should not meddle in politics and in view of what the Congress had done to the country in the past three or four years, it was better to keep aloof from that body.

"OUT OF ORDER."

Mr. Kursondas Moolji moved an amendment recommending support to the Congress candidates both to the Assembly as well as Bombay Municipal elections.

The President ruled the amendment out of order as the B.P.C.C. had only requested to pass resolution only in regard to the Assembly elections.

Mr. Vrajlal Jiwandas, a cloth merchant, opposed the resolution and said, by following the Congress policy the country had been ruined. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had pointed out the futility of the Congress policy and as businessmen they should only vote according to their conscience.

Mr. Jamnadas Hemraj also opposed the resolution.

MR. MEHTA'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta opposing the resolution gave several reasons for doing so. He said:

The gentlemen concerned are personally very estimable. But they are not known to the Chamber as such they are not its members; they have been my friends and colleagues for a number of years in various spheres of public activities, but as stated before they are not directly connected with the Chamber. They are not known to have rendered any services in the past to the commercial community or for the economic and financial welfare of the country. It would, therefore, be an unnecessary to interference with the judgment of the members of this Chamber to give them a mandate to vote for candidates who are in a sense perfect strangers to us.

HIS HUMBLE RECORD.

If you compare the services and the experience of other candidates you will find that there is at least one of them who has a uniform record of humble but devoted services to the country in the Legislature and if at all the Chamber resolves to support a particular candidate it should select my humble self and no other. I, therefore, respectfully ask the members to reject this resolution.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR ALL-INDIA

Mr. Nagindas T. Master supported the resolution and said the Congress was a constitutional body and represented not a section or a fraction of the country or community but whole India. If the country was taxed to the extent of 100 crores in the last five years, it was because people who had no business to go to the Assembly had been returned and the Congress was not represented. He could not say what would be the future programme of the Congress but he assured the Chamber that the Congress candidates would withdraw if they were told to do so by the Congress but under any circumstances they would not sacrifice the country's interests.

Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji opposed the proposition and said though he was a Congressman and believed in the Congress, yet he would not vote for the Congress candidates but for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Sir Cowasji Jehangir because they were members of the Chamber.

MRS. MUNSHI'S APPEAL

Mrs. Lilawati Munshi regretted that the President did not express his personal views although he was interested in the Congress movement and also was a friend of Mahatmaji. If the Congress was defeated there was no reason for disappointment. No nation in the world had won freedom at once but by several defeats. She urged the Chamber to accept the strength of the Congress which was a constitutional body and not to rely on individual strength of candidates who were not supported by the Congress.

At this stage closure was moved and the resolution was passed by 50 votes against 10.

**(The report of the meeting of the third quarterly report of the Chamber held on Saturday afternoon appears on page 16).**


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## LABOUR GAINS ALL ROUND

### Holds Balance Of Power In Majority Of London Boroughs

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The results of the municipal elections in London and the Provinces, declared to-day, show that the Labour Party has made large gains everywhere, particularly at the expense of municipal reformers (Conservatives).

The balance of power in the majority of the boroughs in London has passed to them for the first time, thus beating the previous high record established in 1919. They now hold 15 boroughs out of the 28, which polled.

The outstanding victories announced to-day have been Stepney, Islington, Finsbury and Hackney, but Chelsea, Holborn, West minster and Hampstead have maintained their previous complexion, with no Labour membership. The electorate, as a whole, polled poorly, namely about 33 per cent.

Sixty-two Communist candidates were all rejected by the rate payers.—Reuter.

## *CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL AWARD*

### *Sardar Addresses Assembly Election Meeting*

LAHORE, Nov 1.

About 15,000 persons attended the Assembly election meeting this evening which was addressed by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sir. Bhulabai Desai.

Some people sought to create mischief when the Sardar was speaking and there was a little confusion. The Sardar, however, completed his speech during the course of which he said that the attitude of the Congress towards the Communal Award has been approved by the open Session of the Congress

The disturbance arose when the speaker referred to the "false cries of Hinduism" which was in danger.—United Press.

## GANGSTERS DID DELHI LAWYER TO DEATH

### Police Search Jumna River For Missing Revolver

DELHI, Nov. 2.

After elaborate investigation lasting for over three months, the Police have succeeded at long last in unearthing the story of the mysterious murder of Mr. Gulal Chand, Advocate, whose body riddled with bullets was found lying in a car in the Civil Lines, says "The Hindustan Times."

It is learnt that the police have arrested the 'real' culprits and this is substantiated by the fact that some of the men who were kept in custody on suspicion previously had been let off. The arrested men hail from Khurja, Bulandshahr and include some local men as well.

One of the arrested men, it is understood, has confessed and following the disclosures made by him, the police hunted up and down the Jumna river yesterday in search of some of the missing clues, which form vital links in the case. A magistrate was also taken there and the spot was pointed out to him by the arrested man.

Failing in their attempt, the police posted a guard at the spot and continued the search again this morning and are reported to have met with success.

The utmost secrecy is being maintained with regard to this discovery, but it is believed the hunt was in connection with arms with which Mr. Gulal Chand was done to death.

It is reliably learnt that the actual murder of Gulal Chand was perpetrated on the Rohtak Road. He was decoyed from his house on some plea and persuaded to take his revolver with him. And the same weapon was subsequently used against him.

## WANTED INFORMATION

### Why Indian Copper Pice Shoots Up?

Bhal S. Rajadhyax writes:—

Will any one of your numerous readers kindly favour me with information concerning the price of an Indian copper pice of 1916 which is supposed to be rarity? It might be recalled that some two or three years ago some Gujarati and Multani businessmen in this city purchased this copper pice at an attractive price which fascinated mostly school-going boys and sent them collecting such pice. Now it is said that a firm in Calcutta purchases this coin of Paltry value at a decent price. Why is this coin considered rarity?

## *SURVEYING AIR ROUTES*

### *Aeroplane Reaches Srinagar*

SRINAGAR, Nov. 3.

An aeroplane belonging to the Indian National Airways arrived here from Lahore to-day in order to survey the air routes to Kashmir with a view to establishing a regular service in the future. The 'plane left Lahore at 10-30 a.m. and landed at Srinagar, two and a quarter hours later, having had a very smooth passage.

The route followed was via Sialkot, Jammu and Banihal pass. The 'plane was met on arrival by His Highness the Maharaja and many visitors and residents and the landing ground was thronged with sight-seers.—A. P.

## *FASTEST GREY HOUND KILLED*

BRISTOL, (By Mail).

Beaded Bill, once the pride of West Country greyhound tracks, ran his last race on October 16. He was run over by a car on the main Portishead road and so badly injured that he had to be destroyed.

His owner, Mr. H. E. Hornby, of Markham Farm, Eastern-in-Gordano, took Bill to the farm to end his days in peace when old age robbed him of his speed.

In his prime Bill was worth £500. Thousands of greyhound followers will recall the days when no greyhound in Bristol or Cardiff could match him for speed. Wembley and Sheffield were other scenes of his triumphs.

It is definitely understood that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has consented to perform the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Exhibition organised under the auspices of the Lucknow Congress Committee, on December 1.

## TYPHOON KILLS 250 PERSONS IN INDO-CHINA

### 5,000 Houses Wrecked And Cattle And Crops Destroyed

SAIGON, November 2.

**It is now revealed that 250 persons have been killed, 5,000 houses wrecked and cattle and crops over a wide area, destroyed by the typhoon, which swept the district, 186 miles in length, between Vinh and Bonga, in Indo-China, last week.—Reuter's Special.**

## *Prof. Scheftelowitzi Oxford Lectures On Zoroastrianism*

The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties have received a letter dated 19th September 1934 from Prof. Dr. J. Scheftelowitz wherein he says that he was until recently Professor of Sanskrit and Iranian Philology at the University of Cologne, but that owing to the new regime in Germany, he has now settled at Oxford, where he has been appointed a lecturer in Sanskrit and Zoroastrianism.

The University has also selected him to the Ratanbai Katrak Lectureship for 1935, founded by Dr. N. N. Katrak. He will accordingly give a series of six lectures on the Zoroastrian Religion, commencing from October 1934. Dr. Scheftelowitz also states that he will be willing to render all assistance in his power regarding Iranian studies to the Zoroastrian students studying at Oxford or at any other University in Great Britain.

## *Grand Challenge Cup*

(Special Cable.)

Henley,-on-Yarra, VICTORIA, November 3.

The London Rowing Club Eight won the Grand Challenge Cup, defeating New Zealanders in the final by four lengths. The time which was 4 minutes, 37 seconds is one second outside the course record. The race was held in connection with the centenary celebrations and the Duke of Gloucester attended.

## *Hewett And Kay In Melbourns*

MELBOURNE, November 3.

Hewett and Kay arrived piloting D.H. Dragon.—Reuter.

## *WAGE CUT DISPUTE*

AHMEDABAD. Nov. 3.

Sheth Chimanlal Parikh, President, Ahmedabad Mill-owners Association, and Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel, Secretary, accompanied by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary, Textile Labour Association, left last night for Bombay to fix the name of the umpire for the settling of the wage cut question after disagreement with their arbitrators.

It appears a Judge of the Bombay High Court will be selected by both sides as the umpire.—A. P.

## *STRIKE AT DOHAD WORKSHOP*

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Nov. 2.

As a sequal to refusal by the boiler shop foreman to grant the gate pass to a workman to attend the funeral the workers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Dohad offered Satyagraha yesterday noon in the office of the Loco Works Superintendent, Dohad demanding an open enquiry into the matter.

The Superintendent assured the men to hold an enquiry next morning.

Workers of the Loco shops gathered near the workshop gate in the morning to remind the Superintendent of his last day's promise. About two dozen workmen waited upon the Superintendent and requested him to hold an open enquiry, but unfortunately, the Superintendent refused to hold an open enquiry in the affair. As a result, the men are on strike which is spreading to other Department.

The Railway Agent and other parties concerned have been wired to intervene and their reply is awaited.

## Germany To Appeal To Hague Court

### Mobilising Opinion Against Threatened French March To The Saar

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

**It is rumoured that Germany intends to appeal to the Hague Court in connection with the French military preparations against eventualities in the Saar.**

**Official circles refuse to confirm or deny the rumour.—Reuter.**

## Nazi Troops Forbidden Near Saar Frontier

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

Hitler's Saar Plenipotentiary Herr Buerckel has issued an order forbidding the Nazi troops to appear in uniform or hold meetings or parades within 25 miles of the Saar frontier from 10th January to 10th February. He says France threatens military occupation of the Saar, and reports are being spread of the impending invasion of the Saar by the Nazi troops.

Buerckel protests against these "quite false allegations," and appeals to the Nazi troops for the sake of European peace to show still greater discipline, and demonstrate to the world the unjustified intentions of the French.

He concludes that he will invite the editors of the most important foreign newspapers to be the guests of the Reich, so that they can convince themselves that the allegations against the Nazi troops are wrong.—Reuter.

## *ANEY'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN*

### *Whirlwind Tour In Akola And Buldana*

AMRAOTI, Nov. 2.

Mr. M. S. Aney arrived here this morning from Murtizapur. After his return from Bombay, he made a whirlwind tour in the Akola and Buldana Districts and visited about a dozen places in three days in connection with the election campaign.

The chances of Mr. Aney seem to be bright. They have become brighter still with the unequivocal support of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Election propaganda offices have been opened at every district place and almost at every Taluka place also and very systematic work is being carried on.—United Press.

## *VICEROY CANCELS W. I. STATE'S TOUR*

WADHWAN, Nov. 3.

Mr. Manilal Kothari in the course of a press statement says:—

"The various Western India States which were on the Viceroy's tour programme have, it is reliably understood, been officially informed that the Viceroy has postponed his visit to those States".—United Press.

## *GERMANY'S ATTITUDE CLARIFIED*

### *Will France Withdraw "Emigrant Agitators"?*

BERLIN, November 3.

It is officially stated, the German Government has no intention of appealing to the Hague Court in connection with the French army manoeuvres outside the Saar territory. It is claimed that Herr Buerckel's order to the uniformed Nazis has created an unambiguous clear situation which must dissipate all mistrust in the official French circles, regarding Germany's attitude.

It is stated France should consequently withdraw her emigrant agitators from the Saar, as well as troops from the Saar frontier, and also do everything to prevent untoward incidents.—Reuter.

## *Dozen Candidates For A Single Seat!*

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

Feverish activities are being witnessed amongst the Muslims owing to the approach of the bye-election dates of the Lucknow Municipality of a single seat from the Wazirgonj Ward.

A dozen candidates are already in the field and a keen contest is expected.—United Press.

"R" RUM manufactured from sugarcane, has all the nourishing qualities of sugar. Taken with Ginger-ade during the rainy days it makes a pleasant drink and a healthy stimulant. It is moderately priced.

# ABDUL GHAFFAR NAGAR

## Some Lasting Impressions

(BY RUSTOM VAKEEL)

We live in moments, moments of intense experience, moments which give purpose to our life and sustain it. Our life is just a long-drawn out rosary of great moments. Sometimes days roll on in placid humdrum fashion from one morning shave to another without anything happening, which would stir our being or touch at the root of things. The cinema producer has invented thrills, the musical composer, musical moments. The cinema thrills are of varied types, sometimes of doubtful quality, but a half-educated demos wants them —there is a market for them. Rich intensive musical moments are of a different calibre and appeal to men in a different fashion, but there are other moments in the life of a nation which have lasting values in its evolution. When the Congress met in Bombay last week, our minds were in the high-lands; but even in the highlands there are some peaks which are higher than others. From the day the President came to Bombay there was a quality in the atmosphere of the city in which great events are framed; time as usual rolls on, but the moments seem to be different, potent with possibilities, moments of great experiences, moments of rich social contacts, hero worshipping, moments of delirious dedications, God's moments when in common participation of a great emotion we realise our brotherhood.

**THE PILGRIMS**

To the thousands who by the sunset-hour were making their way to the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar on Friday—that is the opening day of the Sessions—Worli was a place of pilgrimage. Through all the possible avenues they had come by bus and carriage and cars and feet, by Parel tenements and shops seething with oil and sweetmeats, the majority walking to a vast camp, an extraordinary structure of arches and stalls, and pandals, where the mind of the nation was functioning. It was a happy holy flux of men that went under the big arch, which announced in Congress colours the Bombay Sessions. It was a pleasure to walk along with them, to be in unison with a flowing crowd, going to the haven by the hill—not only by the hill, but by the sea. The stream of visitors as it entered the camp was a wonderful sight. In the distance was the sea, the path seemed endless, the waters were peaceful, people were walking on a sacred soil, on a path bathed in twilight, filled with great expectations with the image of Gandhi in their minds. A soothing, peaceful, happy procession of men and women in all shades of earnestness, and yet in a grip of something which gave them unity, zest and peace. From arch to arch with slogans of Non-Violence and Truth, this vast concourse of visitors flowed on till they were assimilated in thousands in the open ground of the Sessions. That cool flow of men in an atmosphere of peace and expectant joy in a memorable twilight, as if that Indian day was unwilling to die, will long endure in the memory of those who attended the Sessions. But the day had to die, the stars appeared in the heavens and the Sessions began with "Bande Mataram".

How many times has the song been sung, but one wonders if Nature ever co-operated with the musician as she did during the three days of the Sessions? The feast of colours in the sky on the second and third days after the sun had dropped into the sea, and then the gradual chastening of the sky to the accompaniment of this great National Song, will leave lasting impression on those who were lucky to see that sight. Amidst cool winds and under the spell of the musical mantra of "Bande Mataram", the Sessions opened—it seemed as if nothing else mattered.

**UNFORGETTABLE MEMORIES**

The ringing tones of Mr. Nariman's speech, specially the Hindi speech, are still with us. Speaking from that rostrum—in itself a thing of self-respect and joy and beauty—it was a soothing sight for those fellow Zoroastrians who do not want all the qualities of the race to be dedicated to anti-national purposes. Dr. Ansari's persuasive and sweet periods would be difficult to forget, rooted, as they were, in undoubted nationalism. To us in Bombay, the speech was a reminder of a Delhi that is not dead, Delhi not of Aurangzeb, but of Akbar. It was a reasoned statement of an involved and delicate question, because beyond the gates and the lighted arches, covered in the darkness, there were some Mahomedans, who, on account of unfortunate tutelage, held different views. About Malaviyaji, there was a tragic pathos, as if destiny had played an undeserving trick on this great Congressman. A group of circumstances over which men have no hold, were working against this forlorn figure in the rostrum. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is an honoured name with a record of service, and considering human nature as it is, it is a beloved name—a symbol of nationalism framed in a culture to which every Hindu looks back with an inevitable pride in these decadent days. The voting on the resolution was another great occasion in the proceedings of the Congress. It showed that, in spite of the appeal of the learned Pandit there was enough idealism and national spirit of the loftiest order to carry them over this subtle temptation, and vote for the nation. If only the Mahomedans would respond and rise equally high in terms of Islam as the Prophet preached it, in his beloved fatherland Arabia, the day of India's freedom would not be distant.

The great speech of Sirdar Patel and the polished periods of Acharya Kirpalani would be difficult to forget; the emergence of a new force labelled Socialism, would certainly make the Bombay Sessions an important landmark in the history of the Congress. Above all, the great organized effort, which made Worli a place of pilgrimage and made Bombay the Mecca of political India, a place for thought and joy and effort will not be easily forgotten. As regards the children who were lost, including Jaisingh, who was lost on the second day and the poor lady who lost her husband, on the third day, it would be superfluous to criticise: if one Jaising was lost thousands were saved in that haven by the hill.


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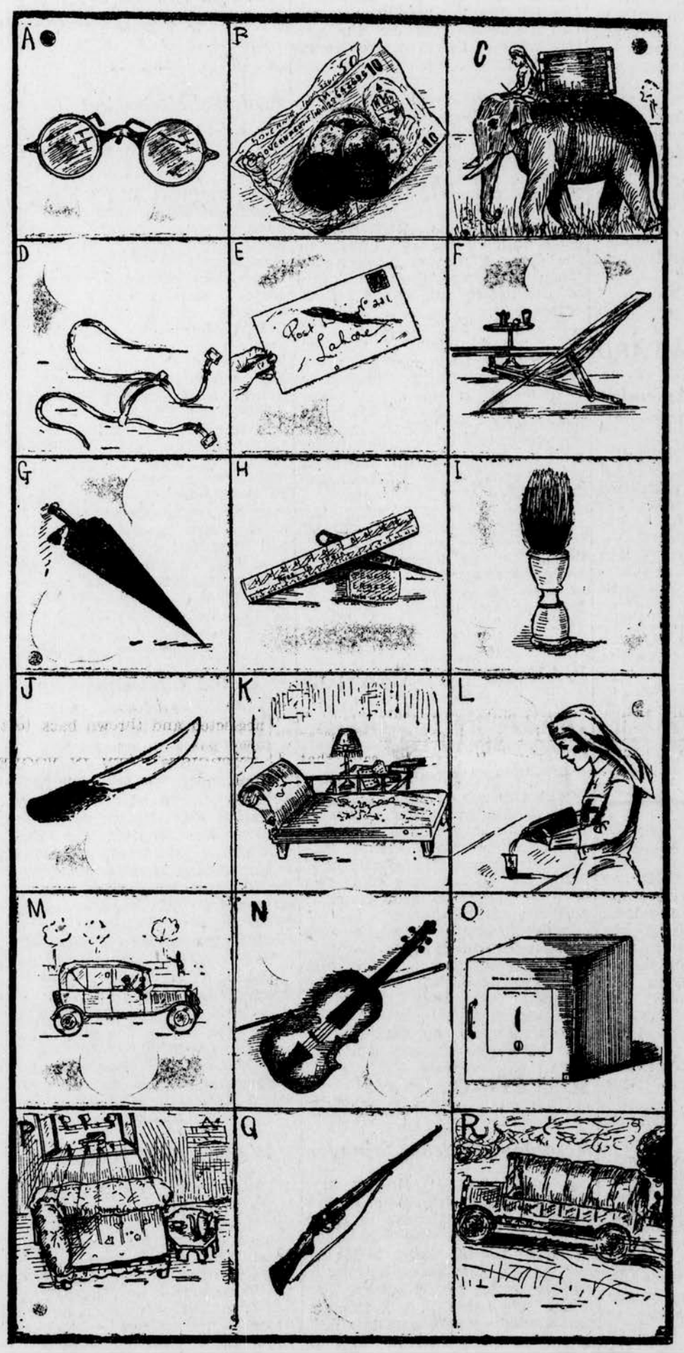

This time you are asked to find out for what use or purpose the articles, shown in the set of illusturations, on the left marked A, B, C, ..... are meant. The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3,..... illustrate the use of the purpose for which corresponding pictures on the left are suitable. For instance Letter Box Number 17, in the set on the right indicates the use or the purpose for posting letters and the picture marked E on the left shows a covered envelope. You have, therefore, to enter Number 17 against illustration E in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 14th November observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered cowers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER, POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitior may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934

**ENTRY COUPON**

| Illustrations Left | Illustrations Right | Illustrations Left | Illustrations Right |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | | J | |
| B | | K | |
| C | | L | |
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*Name*.....

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*Address*.....

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**Closing Date 14th November.**

# THE WAY OUT

## How To Reconcile Our Differences

## SOME USEFUL SLOGANS

### The Internal Dissensions

*(By Dr. BHAGAVAN DAS.)*

**(We regret that the following article, written by Dr. Bhagavandas of Benares, for our Special Congress Number, could not find a place in it, as it was received too late.——Ed. "B. C.").**

A CHECKED army starts internal quarrels. It is a law of history, of psychology, of physics. A torrent, dammed, boils back upon itself. Anger, denied vent in one direction, finds it in others. Fighting energy and passion, flung back from outside, expend themselves inside. The generals blame each other, the soldiers blame each other, generals and soldiers blame each other.

Is there any useful purpose hidden by nature underneath these mutual fault-findings? There is. The boiling torrent wants to find another outlet, and will do so when it has swollen sufficiently high and gathered sufficient strength. The disputants will march forward again after they have settled their differences and re-gathered a greater strength of greater unity.

THEIR INNER SIGNIFICANCE AND PURPOSE.

The *inner meaning* of these disputes, which take *outer shape* as mutual recriminations, is that the Congress *as a whole* is questioning and cross-questioning *itself*. One brain-lobe says to another brain-lobe, "you have committed this mistake." The other replies, "no, I have not committed this mistake, you have made this other." Bye and bye, the Congress-brain as a whole will find out, as the result of these disputations with and within itself, what mistakes it made which brought about the check, and what it should now do to remedy them and so become able to make its great body march forward anew.

LIGHT AND HEAT BOTH NEEDED.

Nature, particularly human nature, has two elements, an intelligent or unemotional, and an unintelligent or emotional. The intelligent element tries to find out the cause of the failure, the disease, calmly, soberly, rationally. But the emotional element imports too much warmth and energy into the process, and heads become hot, and the mistake, the disease, instead of being cured, falls into imminent danger of being aggravated with very high temperature. Both elements are necessary for life and action, as water and fire for the railway steam-engine. But there must be due proportion between them. Either, in excess, kills the other, and then must itself die useless. We want light as well as heat, *hosh* as well as *josh*, *prakasha* as well as *pratapa*. The element of anger and heat should be toned down into earnest determination; that of intelligence, stimulated into insight and wisdom. The wrangling and blaming would then become an earnest and serious consultation and discussion, between wise and experiencec doctors, single-mindedly anxious and resolved to cure the patient, by effecting a correct diagnosis of the cause of the trouble and finding the true remedy.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

Mahatma Gandhi, in his recent great pronouncement, published in the papers of the 19th September 1934, has described many symptoms; (1) Evasion of, and hypocrisy over, the Khadi clause, (2) non-belief in the charkha, (3) disagreements over the formation of the Parliamentary Party, (4) the appearance of a Socialist programme on which he has fundamental differences with the Socialist group, (5) differences of views as regards the Indian States, (6) differences over the method of approach to the problem of untouchability, (7) failure to regard non-violence as a creed, (8) inability to recognise that the freedom of the country is included in the search for Truth, (9) failure to see that means and end are convertible terms, (10) growing corruption in the ranks of the Congress.

ITS INCOMPLETENESS RE. CAUSES.

No one can question the accuracy of these facts; but, having read the whole statement twice carefully, and in parts three and four times, I have failed to find any diagnosis of the *causes* of these symptoms; nor have I seen any mention of any remedy. The proposed amendments in the Constitution are, as Mahatmaji himself says, only "tests of feeling," and not remedies.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Some of us would venture most respectfully to submit the following suggestions, tentatively, and subject, of course, to much correction.

(1) No doubt there is a certain amount of *evasion of the Khadi clause* because of a mere improper wish to avoid inconvenience of various kinds. But it is also a fact that the clause often puts too great a strain on the ill-filled, almost empty, pockets of many. At times it requires special exertion to find, in pure khadi, what a person's lifelong habits or health may need; thus socks of pure khadi are not easy to secure. Mahatmaji has himself now and then recognised that there is not enough khadi available yet in the market, and has from time to time suggested relaxations in favour of pure Swadeshi for poorer folk. "The string o'er-stretched breaks"; the ideal of pure khadi for all members is too high, and needs to be graduated. Laxity is a lesser evil than hypocrisy. Rome was not built in a day. It would be enough to say that office-bearers should wear all pure khadi, that every other member should carry *some* pure khadi on his person, be it only a handkerchief; that none should wear other than genuine Swadeshi; that all should try to work up to higher and higher intermediate degrees of khadi and swadeshi mixtures, between pure khadi on the one side and pure swadeshi on the other. In this connection, the facts must not be overlooked that, notwithstanding evasion, where there was no cotton khadi at all to be seen fourteen years ago, there is a very considerable amount visible now in thl country; that now and then the supply fales short of the demand; that there is also a good deal more of silk and wool khadi than before; and that Lancashire, and through it the British Government and British people, have *felt* these facts.

CHARKHA.

(2) *Re Charkha* also there is a psycho-physical, if not also economical, difficulty. The charkha-habit does not come naturally to the male. 'Spin-ster' means woman. Spinning is the house-*wife's* work, not the house-*band's*. Outside labour, harder, heavier, hewing of wood and drawing of water and drudging in other ways to earn the daily bread of the family, is more suited to the male temperament, as well as make of body. Let the condition be that every Congressman will pray and petition and persuade his womenfolk to operate a *charkha* or a *takli* diligently.

(I may be permitted to mention that my wife *does* work a takli industriously now, at sixty years of age, which she never did fourteen years before; and my conscience is completely satisfied, because the scriptures expressly declare that "the husband is the same thing as the wife"! If a daughter or granddaughter did the spinning, then too the father or grandfather could have the credit of it, for "the children are identical with the parents, and together with them make up the *complete individual*"; *vide Manu*, ix, 45, if in doubt. The Christian Scriptures also declare that "the twain are one.")

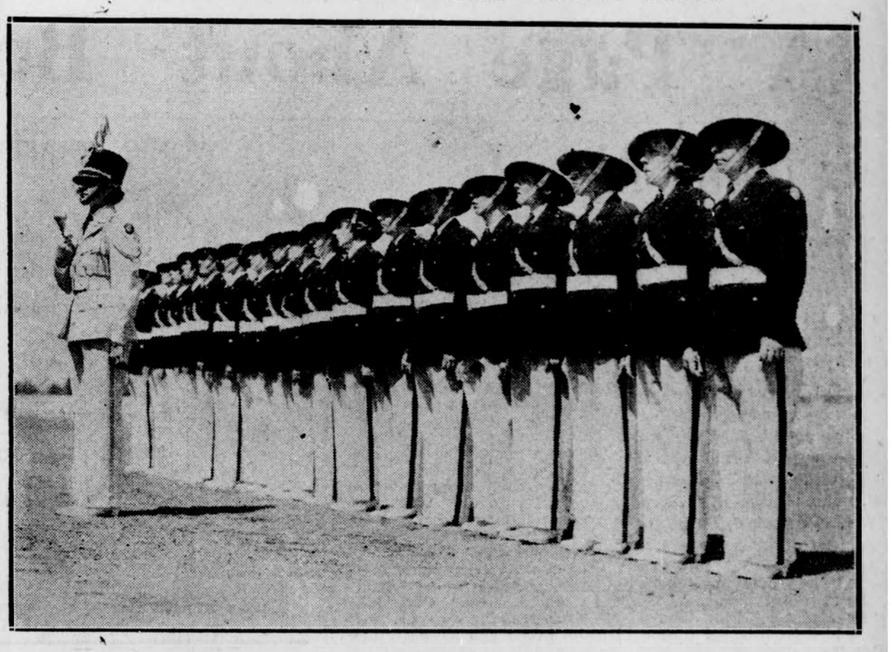
Some sort of harder labour, or 'hard labour,' then, should be thought out and prescribed for the evasive and hypocritical males, in order to vindicate the dignity of labour. (I make this suggestion quite seriously. I used often to draw or pump up water myself, for domestic purposes, and now and then hewed fuel-wood also, until two years or so ago, when advancing age became more peremptorily dissuasive. It may be said that I should now take to the charkha, as lighter work, but there comes the question of lifelong habits. I *have* been *spinning yarn* all my life, and considerable quantities of it, and am doing so still; but it has been and is all *mental*, so far. I am, however, thinking of doing some physical yarn also, now, in the nights, for my eyes have refused to work by lamplight for the old work, and the *takli* won't require a lamp close by!)

PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

(3) Re the *Parliamentary Party*, it seems to some of us that a clear understanding should be spread abroad widely that the "first best" persons of the Congress will stay out, to carry on the more important constructive work, and will constitute the core, the heart, of the Congress, in the shape of the special separate organisation (*within* the Congress, as shri Rajagopalachari has explained subsequently to the appearance of Mahatmaji's statement) which will be, so to say, its 'forlorn hope,' its band of 'jan-nisars,' its 'samshaptakas,' its pledged volunteers; that only the "second best," who are not so well fitted for such work, will go into the Legislatures; and that these latter will do such-and-such work, (*a*) in opposition to the Government to *prevent* the adoption by it of such

(Continued on Page 14.)

CALIFORNIA'S CHAMPION DRILL TEAM



**The members of the Carl Ross Post, Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion of Stockton, California, who were the winners of first prize in the drill team competition at the annual California State Fair held at Sacramento.**

# Physical Culture In India

## Urgent Need For Mass Education

**(By J. C. MAITRA.)**

It is well-known and admitted fact that in ancient India physical culture was reduced to a fine art, so much so that exercises for the rhythmic development of the body and for its disciplined action were enacted into a moral code. Examples of their fine production are exhibited and immortalized in the Ajanta and Ellora caves and in other relics of our ancient civilization. India's degeneration came when these exercises and moral codes were neglected and thrown back to the dead past.

EXERCISES THEN IN VOGUE.

The exercises in vogue in the days of yore were Pranayams, Asans, Surya-Namaskars, Dunds and Baithaks. These were considered among the best for the rhythmic growth of the body and for keeping it in the best of trim. Wrestling was decidedly the most favourite sport for all—whether prince or peasant—in those days. Every one had to submit to a rule of dietics and sexual pleasures were always kept within bounds by strict moral injunctions. Therefore regular exercises, proper feeding and restricted sexual pleasures—all combined together to make the body a clean and healthy organ, fit for all pursuits in life. If we really mean to win back our freedom and regain our lost glory—and if we are in earnest about it—we have to marshall all our forces to regenerate a New India.

A CRYING NEED OF THE HOUR

Our universities are doing something for the spread of the so-called higher education. Mass education is neglected both by the universities and the Government. That great problem is still to be solved. But that cannot be adequately done until the Government of the country comes into the hands of the people. The financial side of the question stands as a tremendous barrier against its solution. But here is a question which does not demand a huge financial outlay, but it vitally affects the physical well-being of the nation.

WESTERN GAMES ATTRACT ATTENTION.

During the last quarter of a century or more, several European games, such as Cricket, Hockey, Football and Tennis, have caught the imagination of the Indian intelligentsia. Athletic sports have also attracted attention. There are now many devotees of the Western form of physical culture. This is all certainly due to the introduction of English education and European civilization into this country. There is also a school in Bengal who have taken to the Japanese form of wrestling called Ju-Jutsu very seriously.

LEADING THE WORLD IN HOCKEY.

Indians have shown an amazing adaptability and aptitude in the Western games and sports. In hockey, they have attained the highest position in the world. In cricket, they are on the high road to its premier rank. Bengal has gained an amount of skill and finesse in bare-footed football which causes widespread admiration everywhere. In wrestling again, India possesses, an exponant who is recognised as the champion of the world.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN ENDURANCE SWIMMING.

Swimming is another branch of sport in which an Indian—P. K. Ghosh—has created a world record. All these go to prove clearly that given the scope, opportunity, training and coaching, Indians are capable of achieving what any body else can do. We should be charged with criminal neglect if we do not make proper use of the talents that are going waste. There is another aspect of the question which has a world of importance and which we should always bear in mind. As a subject nation, it is up to us to show to the world that we are in no way inferior to anybody. And sport is unquestionably the best medium for carrying that message to all classes of people.

PREFERENCE FOR OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

I may state here distinctly that I always give preference to out-door sports, especially team games. The reason for it is that they inculcate team-spirit, mutual co-operation and discipline. Interest of the team stands uppermost. In individual games, on the other hand, personal triumph takes the chief place in one's ambition and career. Cultivation of the physique is indeed a good thing by itself. Self-discipline is equally important in one's life. But mass allegiance, mass co-operation and mass discipline stand on a different footing altogether. Because we Indians largely lack these qualities, we are a subject nation to-day.

SPREAD PHYSICAL CULTURE ABROAD.

We should therefore try our utmost to introduce out-door sport, especially team games, in every nook and corner and inculcate in the minds of our boys and girls the true spirit of the game. Where Western games are not possible for some reason or other, Indian games must be insisted on. At any rate, nobody should be left without some form of physical exercise. It is a good sign of the times that physical culture institutes have sprung up in large numbers in several parts of the country. Out-door sports are also forging ahead. But they need to be substantially supported, supplemented and spread all over the country. Congressmen must take a hand in this uplifting of the manhood of the nation. The question will not brook any delay. We can only leave it in the cold at our own peril. While the world is marching on, India cannot afford to sit quiet with folded hands and look on. Let us therefore determine to carry the message of physical exercise to every home.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# A Page About Books And Their Writers

## New Novels

**LEATHERMOUTH'S LUCK. By Carlton Dawe. Ward Lock & Co.**

**2 O'CLOCK COURAGE. By Gelett Burgess. Ivor Nicholson & Watson. 7s. 6d.**

Highbrows and proletarians may be tempted to look askance at "Leathermouth's Luck" for there you have a world peopled entirely with that somewhat tame species known as "officers and gentlemen." Paul, King of Ystania, one of those vague territories "Somewhere in the Balkans" comes on a visit to London with his charming paramour, the beautiful Madame Karlin and is placed under the care of Colonel Gantain vice Leathermouth, that delightful old campaigner of the Secret Service whom we have met before in "Crumpled Lilies" and "The Sign of the Globe." The Istanians, we are told, have a penchant for splitting open one another's throats and in the process of preventing the royal larynx from encountering a similar fate the Colonel meets with a number of adventures and just manages to escape with his life. Royalty is glimpsed in undress—charming, obstinate, debonair, courageous and cruel with morals not exactly of the Sunday-school brand psychologically fathered by a marriage of convenience with a feminine iceberg from the German States. How the iceberg subsequently melts, how the king is shocked into a consciousness of duty and realisation of truer values is very interestingly and lucidly related. Mr. Dave has, besides, a very agreeable style and that saving grace of life—a sense of humour which make the book quite readable and amusing.

"2 O'Clock Courage" has no pretensions to style but it is the sort of mystery book one can recommend to "thriller-fans" with an easy conscience. The interest centres round the "Man in Brown" who wakes up in a neighbourhood where a murder has been committed, to find he has forgotten his identity, and everything concerning himself. Some blood-stains on his clothes incriminate him with the police and his efforts to discover his own identity as well as that of the culprit form the basis of the book. When the real murderer is discovered a surprise greets the police and the reader alike and Mr. Burgess leaves us guessing unto the past. Indian readers might find the Americanisms a trifle puzzling. What exactly, by the way, does "Squealing the ding-dong hooey" mean?

H. C. V.

**"THE ONLY GENTLEMAN," by Joan Conquest, Werner Laurie Ltd., 1934.**

This is a remarkable story dealing with an unusual topic, Joan Conquest who has a considerable amount of output in fiction to her credit handles her theme with cleverness born of experience in narration. The theme is—what would a person suffer if in modern London he were to live the Christ life? Christopher Hensurui, the hero of the story, tries to live it and passes through many poignant experiences. He meets a tragic death but he has lived in strict obedience to the dictates of Christ.

**"CRUISING WITH JAMES", by Henniker-Heaton (Elhin Mathews and Mariot Ltd.) 1934.**

A rollicking round of adventures on board a board the cruising steamer "Odyssey." Sir James Montgomerie is persuaded to enjoy a week's sojourn on the high seas and as the story indicates he does enjoy it, thanks to little Miss Anne whose marriage to a very desirable young man, although a Socialist, pleases Sir James greatly.

**"POISON IN KENSINGTON" by Charles Kingston, Ward Lock and Co., 1934.**

An ordinary story relieved by much quietly humorous writing. Hubbart Garradale, a shady stockbroker, comes into a big fortune owing to the sudden death of his uncle. He believes that he has been instrumental in poisoning him, although the old man did not actually die at the hands of the nephew. Dr. Peter Carrick, in medical attendance on the old miser, knows this and cleverly browbeats the nephew into giving him half share of the inheritance. The nephew agrees but swears vengeance—an idea in which he cannot succeed because his own daughter falls into love and marries the young doctor, who had secretly devoted the whole of his share of the fortune, to medical relief. A tale with incident but lacking in the power to sustain interest right to the end.

## SOME MARATHI BOOKS

**SANGIT SWARAJYA-NAUBAT (Marathi) by V. V. Lele, Samant Bungalow, Santa Cruz, price As. 12.**

This is a four-act social drama written by Mr. V. V. Lele. Although the title of the book is inviting, it is somewhat misleading. Through this drama, the author seeks to place his views before the public on social problems like untouchability and prostitution. The plot is simple and interesting and the characters drawn with sympathy. The book is written in simple style and in plain language. The story ends with the resolve of the main characters to devote their life to cause of their religion and nation and honour the national flag which Jayashri, one of the characters, hoists on the Laxmi-Narayan temple which is declared open on the occasion for the untouchables. The author's aim evidently is to afford healthy entertainment and, to some extent, he has succeeded in doing so.

**"PARINITA" (Marathi) by S. R. Marathe, published by V. G. Tamhankar, Maharashtra Publishing House, Poona. Price As. 12.**

This is a rendering into Marathi of a Bengali novel by Sharad Chandra Chattopadhyaya, the well-known novelist of Bengal. The object of Mr. Marathe in publishing this book is to acquaint the Marathi-reading public with the works of Mr. Chattopadhyaya. The story selected by him depicts mainly the life and worries which a middle-class man, whose financial position is always weak has to face. The original story may be sufficiently entertaining but its translation is rather dry.

**"DHARMA-DAMBHA-PRAKASHA" (Marathi) published by Samajik Samata Seva Sangha, Thana, price As. 1/6.**

This small pamphlet contains an interesting and instructive dialogue exposing the foolish notions prevailing among some sections of the Hindu community. It is written in very simple language and is a good piece of work for propaganda which is the main object of the Sangha.

**LANKECHE VARNAN VA VRITTANT (Marathi) by G. C. Bhate, Mahad, District Kolaba, price Rs. 1/8.**

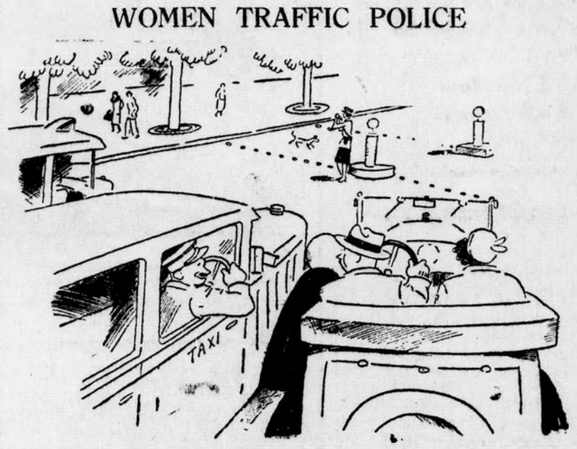
Mr. Govind Chimanaji Bhate, the ex-Principal of the Willingdon College, Sangli and Life Member of the Deccan Education Society, is quite familiar to Marathi readers. He has been writing for several years past accounts of his various travels and his writings have proved of interest.

In the present book which contains over 200 pages, Mr. Bhate gives an account of his recent trip to Ceylon and adjoining places of interest. The places he visited during his journey are described in this book at sufficient length. The last few chapters have been devoted to the Portuguese, Dutch and English regimes and to the progress of the people there and their conditions during the last century. Lanka—the land of palms—due to its ancient historical importance is visited by several Hindus, among other visitors, and Mr. Bhate's book would, undoubtely, prove a useful and interesting guide to the intending visitors. It will also be read, no doubt, with equally keen interest by those who are unable to visit this place.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji, who specially deputed Mr. Bhate to visit this historical place of interest with a view to write an account of it, deserves to be congratulated on his selection of the right person who has done his job exceedingly well.

The book is written in very simple language and home[illegible]tyle. The illustrations include[illegible]the book of various places[illegible]st, including temples, [illegible]-lication all the [illegible]

## WOMEN TRAFFIC POLICE




"How long have we to wait here?"
"Until the policewoman has finished making-up her face."
(R. Pallier in "Le Journal," Paris.)

## "DRISHTI"—AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF RECONSTRUCTION

A recognition of the fact that art is a vital necessity of life and that it can be a potent instrument for emancipating the national mind from the routine of blind homage to out-of-date ideals which have lost their initial dynamic force, is beginning to dawn increasingly on the thinking portion of the Indian nation. The fact has not escaped the notice of even such a tremendously busy worker in the political and social fields as Mahatma Gandhi, as may be seen from his decision to free himself from the entanglements of the day-to-day activities of the purely political part of the national programme and to devote his energies, more or less exclusively, for a time at least to the regeneration of the country's rural arts and crafts. Gandhiji has realised at last that through the slow and steady decay and disappearance of the village handicrafts the vitality of the nation, which is already at a low ebb, is in danger of being sapped beyond repair, and that unless these arteries, so to say, through which the blood of national life circulates, are made to perform their legitimate functions, the attainment of a full and independent existence for the nation would be a most difficult task. Rural arts and crafts have a living bond between them and the one cannot be divorced from the other without both of them losing their vitality and value in national economy. Man normally does not live by bread alone, though bread may help him to keep his body and soul together for a time.

In this connection the recent advent of a journal of the type of "Drishti,"—edited by Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil—which seeks to effect a re-orientation of all critical thought in respect of the artistic genius of India and its achievements, ancient, medieval and modern, with a view to give it its proper place and setting in the culture of humanity as a whole, is opportune and constitutes a welcome sign of the times. Mr. Vakil has long been waging a war on the shibboleths which pass for critical as well as patriotic appraisals of the artistic achievements of India. He has been persistently pleading for a saner and more rational outlook in art criticism. In his journal one notices a freshness of outlook and width of vision that are hardly to be met with elsewhere. Even a cursory glance through the bright pages of "Drishti" will reveal to the reader points of view that are novel as well as invigorative. The combined September-October number of the journal, which made its appearance last week, shows distinct improvement in point of both quality and variety of the subjects which come under survey. The nation's advance in all directions, political, social, economic and aesthetic, is reviewed and appraised in a sober and helpful manner, attention being directed specialiy to the new tendencies in the current of national life.

Among the features of the present issue, mention may be made of a study of the talkie music of Gayaksikhamani Muthia Bhagavathar, an exposition of the problem of India's new womanhood by Kunti Parijat, a forecast of the future of the medical profession under a nationalization scheme, a plea for the protection of wild game in India by Mr. Rustom Dadachanji and a camera study of the Taj by Mr. F. R. Moss. All of these contributions are distinctly thought-provoking, particularly those treating of the "new woman" and the doctor and the patient of the future. The running editorial comments on the notable events and personalities of the day as well as the book reviews are such as to arrest the attention of the reader. The journal is beautifully and plentifully illustrated throughout, a delicately tinted colour-plate of "The Peacock"—from Chugtai's "dreamland of beauty"—forming the frontispiece. The journal fully justifies its claim to be an international review of reconstruction, embracing in its survey, as it does, not only the advance which India is making in many directions but also the noteworthy cultural activities of nations outside too. We commend it heartily to all students of Indian culture.

## PULSE OF ASIA'S YOUTH

"Young Asia" is the symbolic title of the monthly organ of the confederation of Oriental students in Rome. The July number which we have received contains quite a number of well-written articles on topics of interest to Asiatic Youth.

Mr. H. Danesh, the President of the confederation, writes on "The Awakening of the Youth of Iran" in which he pays an eloquent tribute to H. M. Reza Shah, "a hero risen from the people, symbol of an Iran renewed by its own efforts, conscious of itself and capable of putting into effect the ardent will of the youth of the country." The writer traces briefly how under the guidance of their king, Persian youth are working for the all-round progress of their country.

"The Youth of the Orient" is the title of an interesting contribution by Dr. Aouni-El-Djabri in which he deals with the task before Asiatic youth, being the adaptation of their cultural inheritance to modern needs and requirements. "The importance of this delicate mission", he says, "lies in the reconstruction of a new civilization suited to modern conditions from the material left by the former civilization".

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

Professor P. A. Wadia's lecture on "India's Aspirations in the World", which is reproduced, tells of the many problems that face his country—the poverty, the disease, the appalling illiteracy,—and should have proved an eye-opener to those in Italy—who thought India to be a land of peace and plenty under the aegis of British imperialism. Speaking of the India of tomorrow he says: "Left to itself, free to follow out its own genius, it can become to an increasing extent the market place of the world for the free exchange of commodities on a co-operative basis—much more it can be the market place for spiritual intercourse where the gifts of the spirit, unlike the gifts of material goods, can grow by being shared."

Besides the journal has other articles and reports and on the whole makes excellent reading for anyone who wishes to feel the pulse of Asia's youth.

K. A. A.

## BOOK NOTES

The second volume of Mr. Winston Churchill's "Marlborough: His Life and Time" will be published by Harrap.

* * * *

Sir James Jeans's new book, 'Through Space and Time" which is based on the popular lectures he gave last Christmas at the Royal Institution to an audience ranging in age from 8 to 80, is coming from the Cambridge University Press.

* * * *

Lord Riddell, whose "War Diary" and "Intimate Diary of the Peace Conference and After" were two of the outstanding books of 1933, has prepared a third volume of extracts from his diary. This covers the period from 1908 to 1914 and is to be published by "Country Life" early in Noember under the title "More Pages from My Diary: 1908-14."

* * * *

Miss Lambert's book "The Saar," which Faber and Faber announce for publication on October 26, is based on a personal knowledge of the Saar and upon access to the Peace Conference papers, permitted to her by the Foreign Office and Mr. Lloyd George, and gives the history and the explanation of this international problem.

* * * *

"The House of the Titans and Other Poems," by "A. E." (George W. Russell) will be published by Macmillan. In this poem "A.E." has used one of the ancient Celtic myths which were once the scriptures of the Northern world and made its symbolism contemporary. With this book he concludes his work as poet.

* * * *

A study of how Britain has really been faring under the Government's Protectionist policy has been written by Mr. Ranald M. Findlay and will be published by Allen and Unwin with the title "Britain under Protection." In this survey Mr. Findlay not only dispels the illusion that through Protection the British may regain prosperity, but also demonstrates that economic warfare—the inevitable result of tariffs, quotas, &c—will gravely exacerbate international relationships.

* * * *

"Descent from Parnassus," by Dilys Powell, which will be published by the Crescent Press is an attempt to select from the apparent chaos of contemporary poetry those elements which are both valuable in themselves and characteristic of their time. The author has chosen for this purpose the work of four writers—D. H. Lawrence, T. S. Elliot, Edith Sitwell, and Siegfried Sassoon.

"The Fight for the Ashes, 1934" Jack Hobbs's account of the Australian tour, is published by Harrap's.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

Treasuries and Central Banks, by David W. Dodwell (P. S. King & Son, London) price 10/6.

The Life of Lord Carson, by Ian Colvin (Victor Gollancz, London) price 15/-.

Passenger Ticket, by Derek Drabble (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London) price 18/.

The Adventures of the three baby Bunnies, by Patricia Robins, (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London) price 5/.

The Wood that came back, by Clare Leighton (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London) price 5.

Death Cruises South, by Roger Denbie (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London) price 7/6.

Mary Place, by Jessie Urquhart (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London) price 7/6.

News for Children, by Stephan King-hall (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London) price 5/-.

The House with the stained glass windows, by Winston Graham (Ward Lock & Co., London).

Pan in the Parlour, by Norman Lindsay (T. Werner Laurie, London) price 7/6.

Cow Protection, by V. G. Desai (J. D. Desai, Ahmedabad).

Gangotri (Guj.) by Umashankar Joshi (M. S. Bhatta, Baroda) price Rs. 1/8.

Neela Pankhi (Guj.) (Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar) price As. 14.

Seeta (Guj.) by Nanabhai (Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar) price As. 4.

Grama Laxmi, Parts I and II, by R. V. Desai (M. S. Bhatt, Baroda) price Rs. 2/8 each.

Rasikana Kavyo (Guj.) by V. L. Avasthi (R. R. Seth & Co. Bombay) price Rs. 1/8.

Maze Uchvas (Marathi) by Nath (G. G. Divakar, Poona) price Re. 1/-.

## Firdausi Tusi

(By J. E. SAKLATWALLA).

I.

Seventy summers have ploughed my sear'd brow,
And dug deep drops serene in my stricken eyes,
Awhile summoning remembrance of days past; lo!
All before me Firdausi, Omar, Hafiz, Sadi rise,
To cheer my jaded life with plenitude of epic song,
Or quatrains strung belike pearls on golden string,
Or crystal lyrics of mystic love, sublime and long,
Or strut in gardens sweet and to roses cling,
Foremost thou Firdausi—bard of Iran's deathless song,
Hast brought to Persia's refuge bands bliss divine,
Long-lost love of heroes bold and warriors strong;
Eternised Iran's glorious land and made it e'er shine,
Known more world's poets, yet I could n'er see
Fraught with greater epic fire than thee—Firdausi.

II.

Can my feeble pen dare strive thee to immortalise,
Whilst my four-score-ten rules with wrinkles in my face;
In my arid map of life—Firdausi—virtuous wise,
Had centered long and sure, immortal bard of Parsi race,
Despite what little talent Providence hath me lent
Reader scorn not my out-wearing feeble rhymes.
Vainly I strive thy name to live while all the rest is spent,
For all earthly things untimely perish and succumb to times;
'Tis my simple end and aim to keep, thy song from oblivion safe,
Tho' a millenium has rolled over its prestine epic name,
Thy sonorous tunes shall aye be sung by beggars, child and waif,
And all the world o'er shall ring the echoes of thy fame,
Shah-Nameh like a golden chain let down from Heaven
Aye shall rest hung upon Reza Shah's domain.

## "THE INDIAN"

We have received the first number of this new monthly illustrated journal published in England by Indian Travellers, Ltd., 58 Blandford St., London, W.I. There is no indication in the journal as to who constitute "India Travellers, Ltd".—Whether they are Indians or Englishmen—and in whose hands the editorial control is vested. In a "Foreword" we are informed that the journal has been started to fulfil a keenly felt need as "there is no paper at present existing in England that gives fair and impartial news of India and Indian affairs all over the world". We are assured that the journal will be "strictly a non-party and non-sectarian medium for the expression of views and news". A special section will be devoted to Trade and another to Colonial Indians. A special page devoted to the Indian States and their activities will be another feature. Information and advice to Indian students and their parents at home will occupy a special section in the journal.

A glance through the contents of the present number shows that all the special features above referred to are faithfully included therein and the numerous items of information will interest the reader who wishes to know about the activities of Indians in Great Britain and elsewhere "overseas". Among the major articles, there is a report of an interview with Mr. H. G. Wells on Education and World Peace, but without any particular bearing on India. Mr. R. S. Nehra, in another article, stresses the fact that "Indians make the best, most useful and truer colonists than any other race in the world." Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, K.C., the first Indian in British Guiana to "take silk", dwells in another article on the suitability of British Guiana as a colony for Indians, while Mr. B. N. Anantani discusses the Indain question in Zanzibar, pointing out the urgent necessity of the Imperial Government intervening to prevent grave injustice being done to the Indian community in that quarter of East Africa.

The journal is well-printed and plentifully illustrated with pictures of Indian "society" people, including the princes, sojourning or resident in England. So far, we do not see any attempt made in the journal to dispel the misconceptions prevailing in both official and non-official quarters regarding the state of affairs in India and we do not know whether the absence of such an attempt is due to fears of wounding the susceptibilities of any "friendly" or "highly-placed" quarters. We have nothing to say if it is the intention of the conductors of the journal to let it be a mere chronicler of Indian "Society" news and purveyor of colonial information, but such a publication can never fulfil the function of a truly representative Indian journal, voicing Indian aspirations without fear or favour, while chronicling faithfully the important events in the life of the Indian people both in their home-land and abroad.

## "ARYAN PATH"

The Hindu conception of the structure of human mind and the function it performs in human evolution form the subject of a brief but illuminating exposition by a writer in the November issue of the "Aryan Path." This is followed by an interesting contribution from the pen of Mr. C. Daly King, the American psychologist, on "The Dilemma of Western Psychology," in which he stresses Western psychology's lack of philosophical background. "Only when the Materialists turn their attention to psychologically significant problems," remarks Mr. King, "only when the spiritualists adopt an objective, instead of a subjectively speculative technique, shall we have arrived in the West at the threshold of a genuinely scientific psychology." The philosophy of Prof. A. N. Whitehead, the well-known mathematician-philosopher, as expounded in his work "Adventures of Ideas" is briefly reviewed by Mr. J. D. Beresford, who points out that great scholar as the professor is, he appears to have given little attention to Eastern religions—like most philosophers of the West, we may observe.

The contribution of Dravidian culture to what has come to be known as the Aryan Culture and the way the Aryan immigrants into South India sublimated that culture into their own, which, originally, was quite distinct in many ways from the culture of the Dravidians, is described by Prof. S. V. Venkateswara. Among other interesting articles in the issue are: "Silence" by Lady Vyvyan, "The Mothers of India's Saints" by Mrs. A. J. Appasamy, "The Doctrine of Faith in Buddhism" by Mr. M. G. Mori and "Modern Philosophy and Religion" by Dr. K. C. Varadachari. These and other contributions maintain the high cultural level of this well conducted journal.

WHY SUFFER FROM Cough & Cold?

SUCK A TABLET OR TWO OF KHASIN. IT GIVES YOU INSTANT RELIEF BY SOOTHING THE INFLAMED THROAT AND ALLAYING THE CHEST TROUBLE.

AVAILABLE AT CHEMISTS.

*Are Indians Domestic—And More British Than The British —New Europe— New India Still Enamoured Of Old Europe— Universal Arts Circle—Demands National Recognition Of Art— Village Industries And Art Crafts —Khadi Court —G. S. S. Mandal's Permanent Work.*

# Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

"Indians are," a shrewd Londoner observed, "more British than the British. The British used to be entirely insular and proud to be so. They have been, after the war, less so and not very proud either." The Londoner was not a politician.

**FRIEND'S COMMENT.**

He happened to belong to that undefinable community of the "friends" of India in London, the community that gave one the impression that its varied interests, political, social or cultural, were compact enough to gauge the weaknesses, more or less accurately, of a great number of the Indian delegates who visit London and return to India with a mission or a gospel of advancement. The scene and the occasion of this interesting discussion was the modern homes exhibition at Regent Street. He was explaining to me how, everywhere in post-war Europe, art was sought to be applied to the daily "life-needs" of the times, of the people.

**ART NOT A DISTRACTION.**

Art was preserved, artistic objects were collected and displayed, certainly. But they were collected, preserved and displayed for specific educative and technical aims and objectives. They were not individual luxuries. They were not just a holiday phenomenon thought of and discussed and practised in complete detachment of national activities. No nation, however, conservative or revolutionary, dared bluff its philistine attitude.

**NATIONS DEFEND ART.**

On the contrary, almost every nation endeavoured to justify its pet political colour and plans on the presumed strength of its cultural activities, its distinctive contribution to human civilization. I have seen these exhibitions where national effort is both directed and concentrated to employ art in its search for human values, first-hand.

**CONSISTENT NATIONAL POLICY**

I have seen also national literature in Europe where these art and cultural activities are sponsored, stimulated, as a consistent national policy. I see in the literature, newspapers, magazines, technical, industrial and academic journals that we import every mail a persistent execution of that policy.

**THE EXPORT TRADE.**

And, yet the nation that has been exporting Sadhus, and Swamis, carrying for some generation a regular trade in "spiritual" uplift for other nations, has not found time, thought or action to save its own soul.

**SHOCKING PHILISTINISM.**

Neither the most conservative nor the most revolutionary has found the shocking philistinism, or shall we say "materialism," that we carry on, we the most "uniquely spiritual nation, gaily in our day to day life, thought and action. The "advanced" thinkers, the Young "rebels," who take their inspiration from the West, swear by Russia, Europe or America, leave art severely and incredibly alone. They seek no guidance, they learn no lesson, they understand nothing from the literature that should have, but has not, enabled them to cultivate the right approach to the art.

**UNTOUCHED BY EVENTS.**

All their abstractions conservative, radical, republican or revolutionary, their lofty aspirations, are singularly untouched by events. They have nothing to see, say, discuss or understand about art and cultural events of nationwide vital importance that daily pass them by.

**VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ART-CRAFTS.**

The Universal Arts Circle has, therefore, unquestionably, rendered a timely service in bringing to "the notice of the newly found All-India Village Industries Association the nation-wide vital importance of the artistic distinction which the home and handicraft, of India have maintained from times immemorial." and requesting "the organisers of the All-India Villages Industries Association to provide with systematic training and instruction as well as employment of the nation's technical handicraft and art talents."

**FIRST ATTEMPT.**

The khadi court, in the exhibition arranged at the time of the Congress sessions, was, probably, the first attempt to arrange in, more or less, systematic manner the khadi exhibits which could suggest the possibilities of the material to employ and reveal the artistic wealth of the talents which the nation inherits but which we, as a nation, have ignored and left uneducated.

**THE DIPLOMATIC CONTEMPT**

As a first attempt, and as the first sign which openly drops the diplomatic contempt towards art which hitherto marked the fervent indiscrimination of the promoters, it should be appreciatively welcomed. Its next stage should be the conscious direction which was in some measure, manifest, for example, in the art and home-crafts exhibition organised by women at the Town Hall. But these attempts, at the best, are tentative, accomplished more by faith and sentiment than by reasoned, applied, knowledge.

**TECHNICAL TRAINING.**

With the founding of the All-India Village Industries Association there is and should be no scope for the excuse to overlook systematic, technical and artistic training which would re-educate the artisan and the craftsmen to take up work that has been left to die. The Village Industries Association, if it is to function on its own merit must function as a national institution as much of art, education and technical training in village industries, old and new, as in improved production and salesmanship.

**THE GUARANTEES.**

There is enough literature to start with, regionally. There will be enough men and women as well who will be enabled to take up the work, if they obtain the guarantee that their competence to know, understand and apply usefully the nation's only inherited, distinct asset in the art values of small-scale industries, the only asset which still wins for the nation admiration the world over, is not a positive disqualification.

**ART AS "ENTERTAINMENT."**

Moreover, the only alternative to the diplomatic contempt towards art is not the attitude, borrowed wholesale from the Mid-Victorian mind, which makes of art an "entertainment" and luxury of the few, for the few and the fortunate.

**A BIG ANOMALY.**

The antique display in the circular court facing the Khadi court was, decidedly, an anomaly. And, it is to be hoped that the alternative luxury will not in future occupy so dominantly Congress attention.

**A DISTINCT DISCORD.**

The court, the exhibit and the random publicity which marked the feature would, perhaps, have not been such a noticeable discord as they would have been, if they had been outside the Congress "blessing" and if they had not received, curiously enough, the best attention from the B.P.C.C. I was told very reliably that the Khadi court could not obtain some of the facilities necessary for constructing its display. This is rather surprising and the fact that the Hon. Secretary of the Khadi exhibition has been busy supplying belated communications to the press more about the "arresting" gallery of "art" than about Khadi, more about the "treasure house of Indian art" of Mr. Treasuriwalla than about the relation of the paintings and the Kokti background suggests the flippancy with which art has been, obviously, treated at the Congress Exhibition.

**THE EXAMPLE.**

The All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association will not, let us hope, cultivate a similarly unjust attitude towards art and particularly towards the living artists and art-craftsmen. The Town Hall Exhibition arranged by women has, as I said, set a good example. It initiated a definite objective and plan for art exhibitions in the section of the textiles. That example should be followed by Congress organisations as well as by the All-India Spinners' and Village Industries Association.

**MUSEUM GALLERY.**

But the G. S. S. Mandal has only begun. And, if it aspires to go ahead with its two-fold aim of educating and of securing employment for women it must take up schemes which could be worked out as a day-to-day programme. I am not sure, I do not know, whether the Mandal is now ready and willing to build up for its own use and instruction a small museum gallery and library I suggested. I am told that the organisers are busy thinking out the project. If they succeed, they would offer a help more practical and enduring than the medals and the commendations they so lavishly poured on the exhibitors.

**A PRECAUTION.**

There is another precaution which I feel I must suggest. If the Mandal's object is, as I am told it is, to help the economic independence of women, it must definitely discourage every tendency that makes of art a "society" pastime and amateur "hobby."

**"SOCIETY" PASTIME.**

That tendency was, unfortunately, only too dominant in the section which advertised obsolete conceptions in painting and in the objects shown on the "Miscellaneous" screens. It is easy to be too pleasantly tolerant. But it is dangerously easy. It is easy to find thus the way which defeats effectively all honest attempts in art education and advancement.

**EVERY DAY PHILISTINISM.**

India can no longer advertise its domestic aloofness, its "unique" isolation, its "spiritual" heritage, which in every-day modern life is undisguised philistinism. India need not aspire to be more British than the British in its attitude towards art.

(Continued from Col. 7)

tion "Introduction," by Julius German (class struggle in China); and "Masked Ball," by Lermontov. Another look at "Camille" confirmed my impression of the remarkable Soviet "Camille" of Zenaida Raich, and the new meaning attained by this characterisation and the original setting. Here it may be said that the acting in all the festival performers reached a very high standard indeed, one of the most outstanding interpretations being that of Alice Koonin (Mrs. A. Tairov) in "An Optimistic Tragedy."

Interviews that I was privileged to have with some of the leading theatrical directors—Meierhold, A. Tairov, S. M. Mikhoels, and others—confirmed my recognition of the great importance of the Soviet theatre not only to Soviet Russia itself but to countries outside. From a symposium that I conducted on the question of "Why the Soviet theatre concerns England," the main conclusion that I gathered was that the distinguished builders of this theatre have put a new meaning into the theatre and its content, and it concerns all of us to know and understand what this meaning is.—"Manchester Guardian."

Kumari Sita, the child singer, secured three gold medals. This is not a bad beginning for the budding artist.

## THE THEATRE IN LENINGRAD

### A Soviet Lady Macbeth

(By HUNTLY CARTER.)

The Moscow Theatrical Festival (of which I gave some account in the "Manchester Guardian" of September 25), though exceedingly attractive and provocative by reason of the attempt to find a new meaning, a Soviet social significance, in each classical and modern item, was not without its real disappointments. Some said that it was not representative enough of new Soviet plays.

To satisfy the "Red" or "Pink" grumblers an extension at Leningrad of the programme was arranged, this being, I think, a preliminary to dividing the festival in the future between Moscow and Leningrad. The wisdom of such a decision cannot be contested, for there are theatres in Leningrad, foremost among them being the wonderful State Dramatic Theatre with its old theatrical tradition reaching back a hundred years or more, yielding to the new Soviet tradition, that concern every visitor of sense. It was here that I witnessed "Enemies," a recent play by Gorki. "Enemies" is an historical picture of the first definite stage of consolidation, the union of workers and peasants in the first struggle between workers and factory owners just before the terrible Revolution of 1905. In the play the union is made possible through the factory workers being mostly peasants. To the Soviet consolidation motive is added the heroic one shown in the heroism of the workers in the last act.

The story of "Enemies" is fairly familiar. Factory workers demand the dismissal of a foreman. The vacillating and "degenerate" factory owner and "Whites" cannot agree what course to take. Scrobotov, a merchant, is shot. Workers are charged with the murder, and one of their number, a young worker, agrees to take the responsibility for the murder so that the real murderer can be spared for the revolution. At the last moment, however, the actual murderer appars before the court. The sequence of events brings out the unity of the workers and peasants and the fact that the younger generation of the Whites are revolting against their elders.

**SHOSTAKOVITCH'S "LADY MACBETH."**

By far the best feature of the Leningrad programme was the new Soviet opera "Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk Province," by D. Shostakovitch. It is a much-approved addition to the growing list of Soviet operas, including Deshevov's "Ice and Steel," Pashenko's "The Revolt of the Eagle" and "The Black Forest," Gladkovski's "The Front and the Rear," and Zolatarev's "Decembrists." The opera is the outcome of the composer's conviction that his development is bound up with Soviet social construction. This led one to ask whether music in the Soviet Union could find a creative source in Socialism, which brought the answer that the rebuilding of Soviet Russia is a great creative, constructive effort, and there are fine stories for opera (1) in the history of the Revolution, (2) in mighty industrial undertakings like Magnitogorsk, (3) in the peasant life. Soviet Russia has already its myths and legends that compare favourably with those that inspired Wagner.

The story of the opera deals with the hopeless slavelike position of woman in nineteenth-century Russia, and the opera itself presents a striking picture, composed of vivid scenes of Russian social life; of a woman who in striving to break the chains of degrading and brutal married life is forced to commit murder, and, finally, finding that the lover for whom she committed the crime is no better than the rest, puts an end to herself and her rival at the same time. The dominant theme of the music is the struggle of the woman to throw off the chains and her pitiable failure. It is not a "singing" opera but recitative and sentimental, and it recalls in some respects "La Boheme," of Puccini. It makes an optimistic appeal to the Soviet audience by suggesting the vastly improved position of woman under the Soviet.

**NEW SOVIET PLAYS.**

Not included in the festival programme were some new Soviet plays that threw considerable light on the activities of Soviet playwrights. There were no less than three productions by the inexhaustible and unequalled producer Meierhold—"Camille," which he had transferred bodily from Moscow; the new produc-

(Continued In Col 4)

# The Town And The Country

## As Modern Architect Visualises

### *INTERSPERSED WITH GREEN AND WIDE AVENUES OF COLOUR*

**Mr. Maxwell Fry does not separate the town from the country. It is not necessary. He writes, in the "News Chronicle" on the Buildings the New Generation will live in. This is what he says:—**

This new architecture, people say, is not architecture, but engineering. I believe, like Tolstoy, in the people—the common people, that is—and they are nearly right when they call it engineering. I call it exact architecture. Goood engineering lifted to a plane of conscious design.

But in the 19th century, that great destructor of manners and truth, engineering lay outside the pale of architecture. Architecture was the business of gentlemen. And so long as it remained so it missed entirely the two great facts of the 19th century; the growths of a new society; and the growth of a new structure of building. The two together we call the industrial revolution, and we of the 20th century are set the particular job of fitting the industrial machine of the 19th century to the new society of the 20th century.

In the 19th century the thinking classes were so prosperous that they had no time to do this. Theirs was an era of material consolidation after the feverish early days of expansion. Our job is the more difficult.

This is the jumping-off point of prophecy. What happens next? The position is this. Is it not? We have inherited a system of industrial and machine production which we think we are beginning to know how to work.

The last century knew how to work the machine end of it, but left the human end to fend for itself. We are now going to work it at both ends, and build towns in which we can both work and live happily.

The architecture of the next long period of consolidation will be one capable of serving society in this larger way.

**NEW SERVICE.**

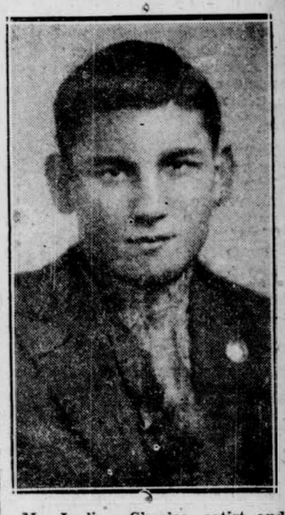
Already we are feeling this. You must realise that in what we call modern architecture, so strange to our settled notions of what architecture has always been, there are more than the germs of this new service to society.

In the first case modern architecture, gathering to itself the strength of structural engineering, and using the engineer's materials of steel and concrete, is already an architecture that covers every type of structure from railway viaducts, through standardised dwellings, to the small furniture of living.

And secondly, through town-planning and sociology, that study of how people live and how they may learn to live happily and beautifully, modern architecture is gradually assuming control over the whole physical surroundings of life. It is continually reminding science and politics that the final touchstone of everything rests in the house we make for ourselves and our activities on this earth.

Imagine what this means, all you who pretend that you need half-timbered houses to fill the aching void.

We can to-day give you houses or flats fitted with the ingenuity and common sense that come from a century of research. We can give you this scientifically, economically, and within a planned economy such as will enable all classes of society to share in the benefits of a marvellous technique, if you will not only throw overboard your useless cargoes of false ideas about English traditional building—but pool your benefits and scrap your individuality to achieve an infinitely more desirable common good.



Mr. Leslie Charles, artist and cartoonist, who returned to India recently, has been busy working out his art ideas in the City.

**SUBURBAN DESIGN.**

Our suburbs stretch out endlessly and aimlessly—vast accretions of individual houses, but so many that the idea of individuality is lost in sameness.

Modern architecture would end this by saying that if you want service, the means to live fully as a society, then you must plan your suburbs so that they mean something, have a common aim, and achieve a unity of design.

The real idea behind modern architecture is not suburbanism, but urbanism, the planned city in which living, working, and recreation lie at the citizens' door, with the trees and flowers and other good things.

So what is our picture of the architecture of our children two centuries hence, when they may have learnt to control the riches of the machine that brings them rapid transport, miraculous building, health, and if they are wiser than we are, plenty?

**COMPACT AND COMMUNAL.**

I see a town of communal buildings, compact, well-ordered, interspersed with green: the country running into it in wide avenues of colour. I see an architecture, mixed of high and low buildings, crisp and crystalline; at one with the swing of elevated roadway, the elongated series of mechanised productive and distributive buildings.

I see the return to England of enjoyable town life, the exchange of country joys for town joys, without the self-destruction that this occasions now.

**NEW LIVING.**

A great deal of this I see to be inherent in the ideas that give modern architecture its strength and make its final outcome inevitable. Much of it you may find in the great architectural works of post-war Germany.

But in England, the home of industrialism, the much-tried pioneer of a maligned system, I believe there is an as yet untapped will to achieve a new way of living, which the architecture of the future is waiting to serve grandly.

Rashtriya Kanyashala students entertained the visitors to the Nagar at Worli with their "Ras" dance.

# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

'Darling, am I the first man you ever loved?"

"Yes, all the others were fraternity boys."

* * * *

"Darling, you know I'm just crazy when I'm away from you."

"I know—out of sight, out of mind."

* * * *

"You said before we were married that I need never ask you for money."

"Well, I meant it. Don't."

* * * *

Judge—"Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?"

Foreman—"Not guilty, with a recommendation that he should be told not to do it again."

* * * *

Husband (in new car)—"Good heaven! The engine is terribly over-heated."

Wife (calmly)—"Then why don't you turn off the radiator?"

* * * *

Old Gentleman (entering office)—"There is a boy John Simpson working. May I see him? I'm his grandfather."

Clerk—"You're just too late sir. He's gone to your funeral."

* * * *

"You haven't mended my socks," remarked hubby on arriving home from the office.

'Did you buy that coat you promised me?" countered wifey.

"Well, er, no—" he was replying when she broke in with: "Then. Herbert, if you don't give a wrap, I don't give a darn."

* * * *

"The burglar held me up and demanded my money, but he only took ten shillings on account."

"What do you mean—'on account'?"

"On account of that was all I had."

* * * *

Master—Can you tell me the name of any animal peculiar to Australia?

Boy—The rhinoceros, sir,

Master—Wrong, That animal is not found in Australia.

Boy—Well, sir, that's exactly why it would be peculiar.

Golfer: "Hi, caddie, isn't Major Pepper out of that bunker yet? How many strokes has he had?"

Caddie: "Seventeen ordinary, sir, and one apoplectic!"

* * * *

Pat: That was a foine sintiment Casey expressed at the dinner last noight.

Mike: What was it?

Pat: He said that the swatest mimories in loife are the ricollections of things forgotten!

* * * *

"Daddy, do you think mother knows much about raising children?"

"What makes you ask that?"

"Well, she makes me go to bed when I'm wide awake—and she makes me get up when I'm awfully sleepy!"

* * * *

"Why did you get home so late, Bobby?" asked Mrs. Smith.

"Teacher kept me after school because I answered a question."

"Surely you must be mistaken; your teacher wouldn't keep you in because you answered a question. What was the question?"

"She asked who was whistling."

* * * *

The vicar's daughter, who was very proud of her Bible Class, inquired of one of her pupils in a smock-frock how the Queen of Sheba came to Solomon. He replied. "By the railway, miss." On asking for an explanation she received for answer, "Because, miss, the Bible says she came to Jerusalem with a very great train."

* * * *

An English vicar was standing on a Monday morning at his gate, when one of his parishioners arrived with a basket of potatoes. "What's this?" said the vicar. "Please sir," replied the man, "it's some of our very best taturs—a very rare kind, sir. My wife said you should have some of them, as she heard you say in your sermon the common taturs didn't agree with you."

* * * *

Bobby (at the seaside)—"When is high tide?"

Old Salt—Five-fifty-five. I've told you a dozen times already!"

Bobby—"I know, but I like to see your whiskers waggle when you say five-fifty-five."

* * * *

A citizen, who deserves well of his country, had a large family, to which additions were constantly being made. One day one of his little boys was thus interrogated—"John, how many brothers and sisters have you got?" "I don't know," answered the boy; "I ain't been home since morning.


## EYE TROUBLES?

Why suffer? Get a bottle of "CUREYE" at Re. 1 from your chemist and be cured. Proved supremacy with its infallible result on all sorts of eye diseases. Even the eye-surgeons wondered with its safe, sure & speedy action. From: JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS & CO., 58 & 60, Princess Street, Bombay.

INTERVIEWING THE DICTATOR (Curry in "Le Rire," Paris).

A slave who ran away from his master in Virginia was set to work by General Butler and made to keep at it, much to his annoyance, which caused him to exclaim, "Golly; Marsa Butler, dis nigger nebber had to do work so hard afore; guess dis chile will secede once moah."

* * * *

"I like your uncle," exclaimed one girl to her chum. "He's such a sporty old man;"

"Yes, but he's a little too sporty at times," remarked her friend. "For instance, the other Sunday he fell asleep in church and when I nudged him he yawned, stared at the hymn-board, and cried out so loudly that everybody must have heard him "Good gracious, only three starters!"

* * * *

Teacher (to new pupil)—"Now Dolly, I'll give you a sum. Supposing your father owed the butcher fifteen pounds, five shillings, and sixpence; the bootmaker ten pounds, twelve shillings; the milkman fourteen pounds, eight shillings, and sixpence; the coalman twenty pound, four shillings and twopence halfpenny——".

Dolly (confidently)—"We should move!"

* * * *

A man advertised a donkey for sale, and someone called to make inquiries about the animal.

The door was opened by the advertiser's small son.

"I have come to inquire about the donkey for sale," said the caller.

"Father, you're wanted," cried the boy.

* * * *

"Darling, will you be my wife?"

"Will you always let me do just what I like?"

"Certainly."

"Can mother live with us?"

"Of course, dear."

"Will you give up the club and always give me money when I ask for it?"

"Willingly, my pet."

"I'm sorry; I could never marry such a booby."

* * * *

The mistress of the house was going out of her way to find extra work for her maid. In the end the poor girl began to get fed up. Just then the mistress entered the kitchen.

"Mary," she said, sharply, "have you finished polishing the brass ornaments yet?"

"Yes, madam," answered Mary, "all except your rings and brace-lets."

* * * *

" 'Riches,' " said the teacher; " 'take unto themselves wings and fly away.' Now, what kind of riches does the writer mean?"

He stared round the class, but only blank looks met his gaze.

"Surely some one can answer a question like that. You, John;" said the teacher—"What kind of riches did the writer mean?"

John hesitated for a moment; then—

"Ostriches, sir, he replied.

(Continued from Column 7).

the Queen of the Seas, and the English navy triumphantly entered the Mediterranean. The Spanish fleet was defeated by Drake.

Cromwell, a brewer, won against the king with the help of tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, stokers, peddlars, tinkers, weavers and linkboys. The aristocrats had allied themselves against the king, but they could not prove their metal on the battlefields. The masses came to their help. The bourgeoisie used them and betrayed them. With the first sound of the trumpet of victory, they emerged from their holes to claim the rewards others had won for them. Lands were refused to the peasants and the artisans hardly secured any privileges for their guilds. The bourgeoisie, stirred by the valour of the masses, had dared to murder their king. They were astonished at their own audacity. They could not do without a king, and with the death of Cromwell, they hastened to welcome Charles II to the throne, who immediately hastened to sell England to the King of France. Fresh quarrels arose between James II and Parliament; and this time the aristocrats took care to prevent the rise of a Cromwell, and dethroning King Frog, they brought another King Log upon the Throne. Thus began the rule of the House of Lords upon the people of England.

**IN FRANCE**

The conflict between the King and the aristocrats was repeated in France. Louis the Splendid ruled France for seventy-three years. The merchants, Lords and aristocrats combined into the Frondes to resist the heavy taxation which was imposed upon them by the money-farming Ministers of Louis. Unlike England, the French bourgeoisie had no Parlament to give a foundation to their battles, and lacking a Cromwell they were soon routed by the forces of the King. Wisdom however led Louis to remove the burden of taxation from the backs of the lords, and put it on the voiceless masses, who however, were soon to find a tongue in Voltaire. For the time being there went in France "a strange race of 'gentlemen' in vast powdered wigs, silks and laces, poised upon high red heels, supported by amazing canes; and still more wonderful 'ladies' under towers of powdered hair and wearing vast expansions of silk and satin sustained on wire. Through it all postured the great Louis, the sun of his world, unaware of the meagre and sulky and bitter faces that watched him from those lower darknesses to which his sunshine did not penetrate. In the underworld of Paris, the mould was being cast of the Paris Commune, and the image of the guillotine threatened the gay Versailles".

**IN GERMAN**

History also repeated itself in Germany. Charles V. was the last Emperor to be crowned in Rome. The Protestant Princes in Germany formed the Schmalkalder League to oppose the Catholic king. Charles, faced by the Peasant Wars and the rise of the Turks, attempted to patch up differences by the Peace of Nuremburg. He then went to war with France, but was no match for the great Francis. Unable to control the Government, he abdicated, and spent the rest of his days in a dungeon. At his death, Germany was broken, and Dukes, Electors and Bishops came to be the rulers of their small estates. A disastrous Civil War broke out (1618-1646) as in England and France, between the brother of Charles and the aristocrats. Germany was ruined. Two robber captains plundered the German people, the fields remained uncultivated, artisans stopped their work to join the plundering armies and the peasantry was almost destroyed. Neither side could win in this one of the most wasteful wars of history. There was no leader to organise the masses. The havoc of the war was only to be arrested by the Treaty of Westhalia.

# A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

## *From Amos To Lenin And Gandhi*

### A Historic Survey Of Socialism In The World: Bourgeous Revolutions Against Monarchy

IN ALL WARS THE PEOPLE ARE VICTIMS.
(By Jules Pierre Van Biesbroek, sculptor of the Belgian and Socialist and Co-operative movements.)

The three hundred years which followed the peasant rebellions in Europe and the early Utopian Socilists after Sir Thomas More, were a period of re-action and the triumph of aristocarcy. It was also a period of literary progress, great scientific discoveries and the dicovery of new lands. It was the age of Columbus, Magellan, Vasco de Gama, Galileo and Copenicus. The Reformation under the German monk Martin Luther and the invention of the printing press led to a great intellectual renaissance and to the birth of a new class of intellectual aristocrats. The important characteristic, however, of this historic period was the triumph of the philosophy of the political charlatan, Machiavelli and of the Grand Monarchs over the political destiny of their countries.

Louis XI had conquered Burgundy and established the line of absolute monarchs leading to the Monarch of Splendour, Louis XIV in France. In England Henry VII began the line of Tudors, to be followed by the great despot Henry VIII. Ivan the Terrible assumed the Imperial title of the Tsar of Russia. The diplomacies, criminal intrigues and thirst for power and personal absolutism of all those monarchs who were later to include Louis XVI, Fredrick of Prussia, Maria Theressa, Charles I, Peter the Great of Russia, Elizabeth, Katherine the Great and the Grand Monarchs of Florence, Savoy, Saxony, Denmark and Sweden had their foundation in the political philosphy of the arch-diplomat Machiavelli of Florence.

**NICOLO MACHIAVELLI**

Nicolo Machiavelli (1169-1527) was in the Florentine diplomatic service for eighteen years, and for ten years he was the right hand man of the Gonfaloniia Soderim of Florence who was eventually overthrown and expelled by the Medici family. In his "Prince" Machiavelli proclaimed his astounding principle that "Moral obligations upon men cannot bind Princes.". According to him the supreme ideal of a Prince was "to get power, gratify desires, sensibilities and hates and swagger triumphantly" before a world full of common, useless, mediocres. Machiavelli's statecraft forgot all ethical and moral scruples and made the people of all nations more pawns in the games of kings. He thus laid the foundation of the statecraft of the modern Imperialist and Capitalist nations.

The sixteenth century was an age of brilliant monarchs like Henry VIII in England, Francis I in France, Ivan the Terrible in Russia, Pope Leo III in Rome, Suleman in Turkey and Babar in India. With a vigorous use of monarchical authority and with the aid of Machiavellian tactics they established in the world a line of monarchs who swayed the world for more than two centuries till the French Revolution.

**THEORY OF SOCIAL CONTRAST**

Reactionary politics was accompanied by reactionary economic theories. Following Utopia, Christianapolis and the City of the Sun appeared the Social Contract Theory which originated in Hugo Grotius (1583-1645) and was fully elaborated by the notorious economist Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)) Hobbes accepted the theory that in the beginnings of human society man lived in a state of primitive communism. But he asscciated his later activities to the fall of Adam. Man became selfish and thirsted for power which resulted in warfare and the establishment of the theory of "survival of the fittest." To preserve his liberty and obtain his personal security, he willingly accepted the authority of one man, or an association of men, and pledged himself to obey the laws of his sovereign, Hobbes went to the length of saying that this pledge was so binding that "though a monarch, a sovereign, may in his passion pursue aims contrary to the laws of nature, no subject has a right to make war on him." Likewise on the basis of an artificial state he justified private property and inequality in law following his recognition of "the right of a subject to exclude all other subjects from the use of things he possesses."

The progress of learning, art and science, and the discovery of new lands ushered in a period of prosperity which led to a quick and amazing growth of towns, and the spread of the Gothic architecture created in Europe an intelligent artisan class. Spain got the monopoly of lands in America with the aid of the Pope, and Cortez and Pizarro took Mexico and Peru. Thus began a cruel story of adventure, exploitation and shameless loot of the races of the new continent which led to the history of the great Slave Trade in which the criminality of selfish men transgressed the barbarism of Imperial Rome Treasure hunts became an ordinary pastime, and plantations and mines began to yield tremendous wealth at the cost of the blood and toil of millions of people, to the aristocrats of the slave-dealing nations of Europe. The aristocrats became richer and more powerful than before, the feudal aristocracy increased and this new class of the powerful rich began to resist the attempts of the Grand Monarchs to have a share in by means of heavy taxation and levies imuosed under various pretexts of wasteful foreign wars.

**FIRST BLOW AT FEUDALISM**

The first blow of the bourgeoisie against feudal aristocracy had already been struck in Switzerland, laying the foundation of European Nationalism. The farmers of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden had established an Everlasting League in 1291, driving away the feudal Hasburgs who later became the monarchs of Germany; and since then they ruled as an independent nation. Geneva, under the world respected Red Cross flag became the centre of a great Free Republic in 1499, and ever since the Swiss Confederation has remained the symbol of Freedom in the world.

Holland now awoke to claim her independence. Through political manipulations during three centuries, Spain had come to rule over the Hollanders. Spain remained Roman Catholic in spite of the Protestant upheaval in Europe, mainly because the Pope had allowed her the pillage of America. Holland turned her face to the new faith. The nobles, aristocrats and merchants of Holland rose under William the Silent against Imperial Spain. The masses, unconscious of their rights and interest, sided with the bourgeoisie. Spain sent General Alva an O'Dwier of his times—to crush the rebellion, and rule with the iron hand. Insurrections broke out in 1567, and in spite of the ruthless massacres of Alva, the fighters held the ground. In 1573 happened the great siege of Alkmaar, which will remind the reader of the days of the Paris Commune and of the Ter days in Russia in 1927. Liberated Holland, with the triumph of the bourgiesie, became a patrician republic ruled by the House of Orange.

**IN ENGLAND**

In England Henry VII attempted to curb the power of the nobles. Henry VIII began his reign by writing a book eulogising the Pope and earned the Title of Defender of the Fairth. But his infatuations with a young woman and his desire to appropriate to himself the immense wealth of the Church threw him into the lap of the Protestants. The Courts of the Tudor monarchs became centres for European intrigues. Wasteful wars and useless splendour despoiled the wealth of the nation. Between the vagaries and whims of these selfish monarchs fluctuated the fortunes of the Parliament. Things reached a crisis with James I, the first Stuart, and the first in England to claim to govern under Divine Authority, and wield absolute power over the kingdom. To establish his claim he had to face a powerful aristocracy which included the merchants, peers, artisans and gentlemen of the realm who had a formidable weapon in the Parliament to curb the ambitions of the King.

The struggle which smouldered in the reign of James, broke into open rebellion in the reign of Charles I. Charles wanted money badly, and he attempted to secure the supplies under the guise of a war with France and Spain. Instead of the supplies Parliament presented him with a Petition of Rights in which the king was gently reminded of the limitations imposed upon his authority by the Magna Charta. Chales ruled without a Parliament, levied taxes illegally, imprisoned people and flounted his Theory of Divine Rights before a people clamouring for freedom. Insolvency drove him to summon the Parliament. The Parliament siezed Archbishop Laud and imprisoned the Earl of Strafford who had helped the King to rule without them. An attempted coup d'etat proved futile, likewise an attempt to arrest five members of the Parliament. Baffled and humiliated Charles resorted to Civil War.

**RISE OF CROMWELL**

At first fortunes wavered; but a young soldier, Oliver Cromwell organised a new army removing the stupid sons of the aristocrats and merchants and filling the ranks of the army with the artisans and workmen of the towns. The New Model army of the Ironsides defeated the Cavalries of the King who was eventually taken prisoner. For the first time in the world a monarch was charged with treason by his own people, and was tried and condemned to death. Imperialistic Europe felt the same shock at this outrage against divine Monarchy, that the bourgeois nations of Europe felt when the Russian proletariate had to take their destinies into their own hands in 1917. Russia, France and Holland drove the English ambassadors out of their Imperial Courts, but Cromwell proved too strong before these bravadoes who lived on the strength of paid soldiers. He smashed the rebellions in Scotland and Ireland; defeated Holland—

(Continued in Col. 2).

(We regret that owing to pressure on our space due to the Congress session, the "Children's Own Corner" had to be left out from our issue of Sunday last. We publish the same to-day.—Ed. B. C.).

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I can realize your anxiety. Yes, I do not mean to say anything else first. Let me anounce the result of the last, which was our first prize competition.

SECTION I

(Boys and Girls under 12 years).

The cost of the toy was ten annas.

Prize winners: Sisters Chandrika, Nanny, Gunvanti, Vidya, and Brother Gopal, Bsalwant, Krishna, Nilkanth, Pratap, Kassim. Books worth 8 annas each.

SECTION II

(Boys and Girls from 12 to 16 years)

To decipher the poem, read every letter backwards, word by word:—

Pay goodly heed, all you who read,
And beware of saying, "I can't".
Its a cowardly word, and apt to lead,
To idleness, folly and want.

Prize winners: Sisters Sushila, Mohini, Prema Parvati, and Brothers Gangadhar, Shankar, Ganpat; Karim; Sequira. Books worth 8 annas each.

THE OTHER MATTER

I received a large variety of the other interesting matter also. I have selected some pieces from amongst the attempts of students studying upto Matriculation class, and they appear here, below.

Each of those, whose attempts appear here will get Re. 1, each as prize. Two others, Sister Savitri and Bro. F. Pinto will also get As. 8 each, for although their short stories were not quite upto the mark, they do deserve some encouragement.

The answers of the riddles given last week are: (1) The figure 8; and (2) Spark, Park, Ark. Once again, I want to know who were right this time? Why I ask this, I have not yet to disclose, as the replies for the last similar question are to come in: So I will tell you my intention about this sort of telling you the answer myself, and then asking you as to who were right, next week sure!

Perhaps you want new competitions too. Well you will find them at the end.

INGRATITUDE

A Sage, once finding a very young Mouse, took it home and fed and cared for it.

Seeing that the Mouse was afraid of a Cat, and ran to him for safety, he said to it: "Mouse, become a Cat.

And the Mouse became a Cat.

But the Cat was chased by a Dog, and ran to his protector.

"Cat, become a Dog", said the Sage.

One day, the Dog ran away from a Tiger, and the Sage said: "Dog, become a Tiger."

Now the Tiger heard people saying:

"This Tiger was only a Mouse, and the Sage has made him into a Tiger".

Then the ungrateful Tiger thought: "So long as this Sage lives, people will look down on me." And he sprang at the Sage to kill him.

But the Sage said: "Tiger, become a mouse again." And the little mouse fell off the Sage's lap, and ran away into a hole.

—Sent by Sister Nain.
(Age: 12 years).

HEALTH HINTS

Drink plenty of clean cold water—one cup first thing in the morning and one last thing at night and between meals.

Drink milk, but no tea or coffee.

Brush your teeth and clean your tongue every morning.

Rise early and sleep early (eight hours).

Wash well and have a bath every day.

Don't hang about in wet clothes or boots.

Take plenty of exercise in the open air.

Walk at least hundred miles a month.

Breathe through the nose and keep your month shut.

Don't spit.

Don't listen to dirty stories or read trashy books.

Don't abuse your beautiful body.

Eat plain food and chew it well.

Wash your hand before meals.

Don't use too many blankets.

Be outdoors as much as you can and sleep with all windows open.

Empty your bowels at least once a day.

Sit straight and stand erect.

Be clean and be tidy, and above all don't worry.

Work hard.

—Sent by Bro. Shankar.
(Age: 14 years).

DO YOUR BEST

Never mind a tumble,
Never fear a fall;
Those who dread to stumble
Should not race at all.
Make a good beginning,
Prompt to meet the test—
Not so much for winning
As to Do Your Best.
Pluckily endeavour,
Doing what you can:
Earnest trying never,
Failed to make a man.
Others may outpace you—
Do not be distressed:
Nothing can disgrace you
If you Do Your Best.

—Sent by Sister Kamla
(Age: 11 years).

SOME JOKES

(1) Householder (to the Street musician): "I don't want you to play outside my house!"

Street-mucisian: "Right ho! Then I'll come inside."

(2) "Now", asked the teacher, "can any one tell me the past tense of 'is' ?"

"Was", replied a pupil correctly.

"And what is the past of 'be' ?"

"Buzz", came the unexpected reply.

(3) The inspector examining a class in Geography asked a small boy: "Now sonny! Would it be possible for your father to walk round the earth?"

"No, Sir!" replied the boy, promptly.

"Why not?" Asked the inspector.

"Because he fell down and broke his leg yesterday;" was the answer.

(4) The dog was barking furiously and Balram hesitated at the garden-gate.

"He's all right!" called out Balram's uncle. "Walk straight past him. Remember, a barking dog never bites."

"Yes, Uncle," replied Balram. "But how am I to know that he won't stop barking?"

(5) Bhagwan's aunt had given him three apples for himself and his sister.

Meeting Bhagwan later, his aunt asked him if he gave two of the apples to the little girl.

"Oh No, Auntie!" he replied. "They would not come out even, so I ate one first and divided the rest".

—Sent by Bro. Venkat.
(Age: 16 years).

NEW COMPETITIONS

SECTION I

(Boys and girl under 12).

Solve the following riddles:—

(1) Why is a clock always shy?

(2) When is a chain badly treated?

(3) What is it that has only one foot?

(4) How by simply naming it, you are certain to break it?

(5) Which of your relatives are dependent upon you for a living?

SECTION II

(Boys and girls from 12 to 16 years).

(1) Some children who had been on an outing, intended to build a temporary bridge over a small stream, so their Leader used an eighteen-feet pole to test the depth of water and mud.

"How deep is the mud?" asked one of the children. "Well", replied the Leader, "the pole is twice as deep in water as it is in mud, and twice as much above both as in water and mud together?"

How deep was the mud?

(2) My first is what man seldom sees,
But prizes when he finds;
My second travels with the breeze;
And sportive dare the winds.
Connect them and my third appears;
The lovely bosom's love;
The hope of youth, the light of years,
And second but to love?

SECTION III

(Students upto Matric).

What date is this?

A poet who in blindness
wrote His work of greatest fame:
Another who in Charles's reign
Did make himself a name;
And one who is the "Father" called
of English Poetry;
A Spanish poet, who did write
Almost from infancy;
The scolding wife of Socrates,
Her name you surely know;
The prince of Latin Poets, last
we call on you to show;
Initials of these names, you'll find,
In order written down;
Will give the date in which the Plague
Did rage in London town.

HOW TO SEND ENTRIES?

There is neither a coupon, nor any fees to be sent along with these competitions. Simply send your solutions, stating your age, class, and full address. And please, if you send stories, or as a matter of fact anything, write as legibly as you can, and on one side only of the paper.

"GULISTAN"

I remember, I promised you last week to tell you what "Gulistan" means. "Gulistan" is a Persian word, meaning a Rose-Garden. Now, the Organiser of this our children's movement, when launching upon this work, thought that this world is a Rose-Garden, full of Sweet Child-Roses, whose fragrance is so nice and so charming. In short, he gave this world the analogy of "Gulistan"

We have been able to enroll great many members from Sind, no doubt. But now that this is going to be an All India movement, we wish you to join this Children's Association in as large numbers as possible, and from all the nooks and corners of India.

Some children have of course sent for the forms, and some of them have returned them duly filled in too. But that is not enough. A place like Bombay only should have thousands of members. Please, children, tell your friends about this their organisation, and encourage them also to take part in the competitions and win prizes.

I am so sorry, I cannot reply to the letters also this week, but every body will get his reply sure and certain next Sunday. Till then, let me see how many write to me for sending them the forms of enrolment, which could be had from us on an application, enclosing a three-pice stamp to cover postage.

Address for all communications:
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Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
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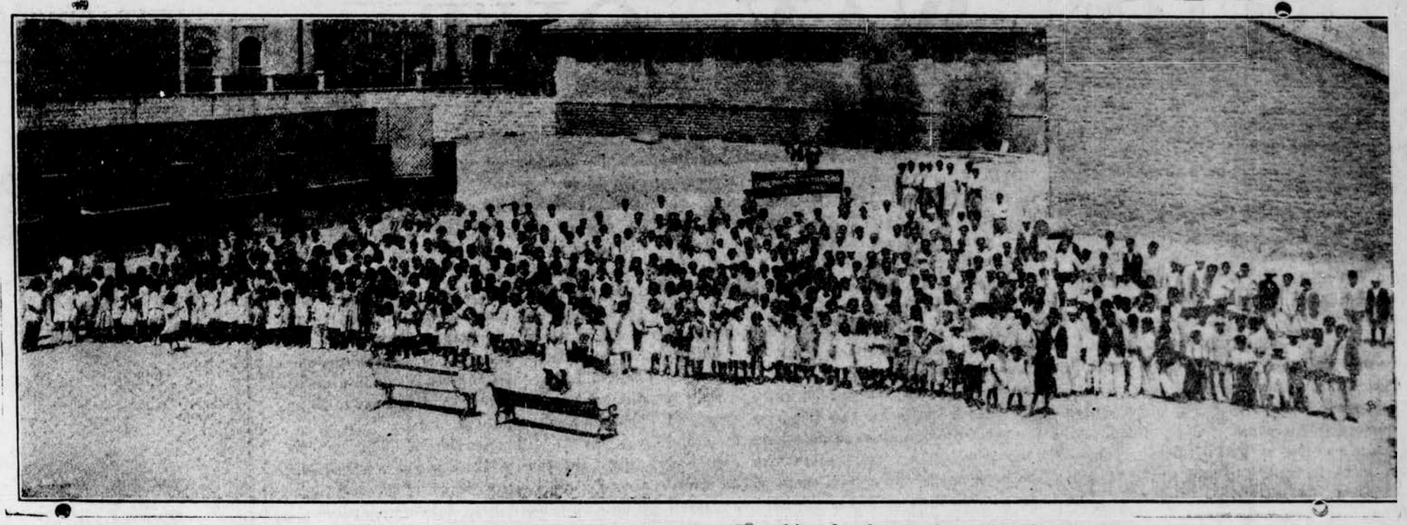

A view of the Sind Children's Gathering held at Karachi under the auspices of Balkan-ji-Bari.

# Theosophy And Higher Socialism

## It Stands For Removal Of Poverty Not Only Of Money But Also Of Mind And Of Morals

In the issue of "The Theosophical Movement"—the organ of the United Lodge of Theosophists dated 17th October 1934, there is an interesting exposition of the attitude of Theosophy towards socialism. The journal quotes the opinion which H. P. Blavatsky expressed sofar back as 1879 and which runs as follows:—

"Unconcerned about politics; hostile to the insane dreams of Socialism and of Communism, which it abhors—as both are but disguised conspiracies of brutal force and sluggishness against honest labour; Theosophy cares but little about the outward human management of the material world. The whole of its aspirations are directed toward the occult truths of the visible and invisible worlds. Whether the physical man be under the rule of an empire or a republic, concerns only the man of matter. His body may be enslaved; as to his Soul, he has the right to give to his rules the proud answer of Socrates to his Judges. They have no sway over the 'inner' man." The Theosophical attitude is further elucitated in the following extracts from an article published in "Theosophy" for November 1922 under the vaption—

THE HIGHER SOCIALISM.

..... The study of Theosophy enables us to come to a realization of a highertype of Socialism than that which modern politicians; economists and socialists know of. To the temperament of that Socialism, blood-shed and warfare are foreign. That Socialism is based not so much on economic and political laws, but on moral and spiritual ones. It is the Socialism which gives and does not grab, which loves and does not hate. It is the Socialism that does not desire to push itself into a position of power where it will be a ruler over socialists and non-socialists, but it is a Socialism which brings peace and enlightenment to all alike. It is the Socialism that does not bring the proletariate to power but brings all unto the Kingdom of true fraternity—the "common" welfare. It does not endeavour to level all by the process of pulling down those who stand at the upper rungs of the ladder of progress, but it seriously endeavours to raise all to as high a level of society as the highest among us have reached.

This Higher Socialism is based on the law of Universal Brotherhood. The Socialistic ideas prevailing to-day in the West also speak of the doctrine of Brotherhood, but that Brotherhood is a Brotherhood of bodies, a Brotherhood of feelings, a Brotherhood of mind, in short a Brotherhood of matter; the Higher Socialism does not believe that it is possible to defy the laws of nature and produce a brotherhood of matter and forms, but it does believe in the possibility, nay in the certainty, of fashioning a Brotherhood of Spirit and Soul. We cannot make all people equal in mind and in bodies, but we can make all people equal by giving them an equality of opportunity to make progress as souls. This equality of opportunity is to be given to the Brotherhood of Souls, who in manifestation differ in intellectual and moral capacity, in faculty of expression and in efficiency of labour.

We therefore believe in a kind of spiritual Socialism, that observes the fundamental law of love against hate that works not according to the principles of the rights of man, but on the basis of the Duties of man. The Socialism that we want to support is the Socialism that is based on the true international principle and does not express itself in a one-sided love for on's own country without regard to its being in the right or in the wrong, but a love that will set our own country right if it is in the wrong. We believe in the internationalism that will bring peace and harmony to the various classes in all the countries of the world. That Higher Socialism affirms that there are no small countries and no big countries, but that that country is really big which is living according to the principles of Brotherhood, according to the law of love, that is providing opportunity for all, nationally and internationally.

PROBLEM OF POVERTY.

Socialism ordinarily talked about deals with those who are poor in the riches of the world; the Higher Socialism deals with poverty of many types. It stands for the removal of poverty not only of money but also of mind and of morals. The Higher Socialism taxes not only silver and gold, but also taxes the silvery qualities of the heart and the golden faculties of the head. It supplies the need not only of the economically poor and the dweller in the slums, but also of the mentally and morally poor and of those who dwell in the slums of the spirit and the soul. From every one according to his capacity and to every one according to his needs, is applied not only to those who work by hands, but also to those who work by heads and hearts. The Higher Socialism does not deal only with the labour market but also with intelligent aspiring human Souls who cannot live by bread alone.

The Brotherhood of Souls implies therefore the understanding of differences in manifested nature from a new point of view. In the materialistic world Brotherhood is often understood as equality of all men. In the world of differentiation this is not so; our vision of the world of differentiation is partial and not complete. For instance, in the economic world all men can never be equal; there will always be some who are rich and others poor; some wise and others less so; some good and others bad; some who are born creative geniuses and others born congenital idiots. But when we take a complete view of the world of manifestation in which a myriad differences leap to the eye, and when we see these differences in the light of Spiritual Wisdom, we find that there is an equality, for all men are rich and poor at the same time; that some are rich in one portion of their universe while they are poor in others. The Higher Socialism tries to manifest the power of this Spiritual Brotherhood in which each man is apparently different from the other and yet both are identically the same with all.

---

The indolent young man was courting the daughter of a wealthy manufacturer. The father was inclined to frown upon the affair One evening he called the young man aside, and asked: "Now, how about money? Can you keep going?"

The suitor stuttered. "I—I—I'm afraid I can't very well.',

"Then don't keep coming," said the father.

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# THE WAY OUT

(Continued from page 9.)

measures as may appear mischievous, and (*b*) in proposition of such other measures, by Bills and Resolutions, as may be calculated to *promote* the people's welfare—*according to a comprehensive scheme to be thought out beforehand.* If this is done, some of us believe that the controversy which has arisen in this connection will abate, and will give place to glad 'division of labour' and co-operation.

What Mahatmaji has said in this regard may be repeated here; "Though the author of non-co-operation, I am convinced that in the present circumstances of the country, and in the absence of any general scheme of civil resistance, a Parliamentary Party within the Congress is a necessary *part* of any programme that may be framed." These words of wisdom should be carefully pondered. The Parliamentary feature is only a *part*, not the whole, of the Congress programme. Everybody knows that Civil Disobedience has flickered out, and been formally suspended, *because* the Congress was tired out, its funds exhausted, its *householder*—volunteers (for the sadhus, sanyasis, bairagis, faqirs, durweshas were and are anxious to win the joys of the other world by *not* foregoing any of the joys of this) unable to bear their families' and their own miseries any longer, and that it must rest and recuperate. Everybody also knows (including the Liberals, the Conservatives, and, more than others, the bureaucracy, *vide* the confessions that have appeared within the last twelve months or so, of such ex-bureaucrats as Sir Hugh Macpherson, Sir Laurie Hammond, Sir John Thompson, etc., and the wails of several existing provincial Governors in connection with their budgets), that the C. D. movement, with all its faults and failures, has *not* been without effect in raising the moral and political status of the country, and showing that "freedom's battle *has* begun" in earnest, in a new fashion devised by Mahatmaji's inspiration.

That the best and most thoughtful Liberals and Nationalists, like Shri. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Shri. M. R. Jayakar realise the potency of the Congress, and are very desirous that it should not weaken, that its spirit should not die, though they themselves are not members, is amply shown by what these two gentlemen said in Bombay on 4th October 1934, in deprecation of the new and harder conditions of membership, which Mahatmaji has said, in the last portion of his pronouncement, that he intends to propose at the coming session of the Congress. They all know, in their hearts, that India would be very much the worse, very much the poorer, spiritually and morally, if the spirit of the Congress vanished. The principal Liberal daily, the *Leader* of Allahabad, has often, in generous moments of sympathy and appreciation, recognised and written, in the Editorial columns, of "the burning devotion" and "the great self-sacrifice and sufferings" of the Congressmen and though it has, more often, decried the C. D. movement, it has also uniformly, consistently, and strongly condemned the repressive policy of the Government. It has also, once or twice, regretted "the absence of any dynamic personality and of all self-sacrifice in the ranks of the Liberals."

The proposals of the Congress group in the Legislature would, no doubt, be almost all vetoed by the bureaucracy; but the odium, therefore, will rest on the latter increasingly and their conscienees will be uneasy; and, if good use is made by the Congress group, of whatever opportunities it may have for doing such 'preventive' and 'promotive' work as has been mentioned above, there will be widespread *education of public opinion as to what the possibilities of good and wise legislation are.*

If such considerations are deligently placed before Congressmen, it is likely that the large majority may come to agree that it is very desirable that different temperaments should all be given opportunities, with only the condition that there should be no cross-purposes, no conflict between their different lines of work, no neutralisation of one another. Let the adversary be attacked on as many fronts as possible, by 'constructive' work outside, by opposition and proposition inside the Legislatures.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS.

(4) The matter of the *Congress Socialist Group* and of Mahatmaji's disagreement with their programme is immediately and intimately connected with this Parliamentary work.

To define what is sound socialism on right lines and of the right type, to make our minds clear as to what sort of social structure we want for India; what should be the relations and proportions between Labour and Capital, the cultivator and the landholder and the public servant; whether the public servant should be made landholder and capitalist also by a system of state socialism; what provision, or none, should be made for the time-old fundamental social institutions of Religion, Property, Family (corresponding to Dharma-Artha-Kama, Mazhab-Mal Masarrat-iDunyavi,-Zamin-Zar-Zan, Loka-Vitta-Dara); how far any excesses and extremes that there may be in the outcries and demands of the extremist socialists are only the natural reactions against the excesses and extremes that there are in the practice of the extremist capitalists, and how far the moderation of the former can be and should be secured by the moderation of the latter—to thus define socialism on right lines is emphatically to define Swaraj on right lines, with its economic, political, electoral, connubial, religious, etc. policies.

Mahatmaji has "welcomed the formation of the Congress Socialist Group"; he has also said that "if the masses organise and take charge of the state for the attainment of the *socialism he had in view, he would welcome such a consummation*....and would certainly be glad if *Congress Socialists of the right type* take charge of the Congress." Even some prominent Liberals of Bombay have said that "socialism on sound lines may be the salvation of the world."

We should pray Mahatmaji to fulfil his welcome by inviting the best most thoughtful and most self-sacrificing representatives of the Congress Socialists—and there are some among them whose work for the Congress has been second to that of none except Mahatmaji himself, and he stands alone in a class apart—and exchanging views with them, guiding their thought, and working out, in consultation with them and others who are interested in and have studied and thought upon the subject, a really comprehensive, though of course tentative, scheme of Swaraj, *i.e.*, of Socialism of the right type. If he is unfortunately prevented by other urgent and overwhelming, but really less important, work, from giving the needed time and thought to this vitally important work of clearing up his own mind on the whole subject and keeping others to form sound opinions, very troublesome and dangerous splits are likely to occur. We may also pray the thoughtful Socialists to keep under control those thoughtless excitement-seeking shouters who may attach themselves to their movement, the like of whom ruin many good movements by their excesses.

INDIAN STATES.

(5) Re *States*, it seems to some of us that it needs only to be made clear, and repeated over and over again, that the Congress recognises fully the indissoluble bonds between the people of the Indian States and those of the rest of India, the million-fold unbreakable relations that bind the two together in bonds of *prana-sambandha, taluqat-i-jani*, vital biological ties, of marriage, race, trade, and religion, and of constant inter-course through travel and pilgrimage; that the claim of selfishly interested persons that the two artificially demarcated sections of the One People should have nothing to do with each other, and should have no sympathetic voice in each other's political and economic affairs, is inherently irrational, absurd, and even cruelly vicious and sinister, for it is like tearing apart the limbs of a living body; but that despite the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy with them in their miseries, which are, in some States, greater than those of the people in British India, the Congress is not in a position and has not the resources at present to do anything actively for them.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

(6) Re the work against *untouchability*, though some may think that the matter should not have been taken up at the time and in the way it was, there seems to have been no active opposition to it on principle, within the Congress. Everywhere Congressmen seem to have helped in the work of uplift, of course some more and some less, and not only has public conscience been aroused by Mahatmaji's *tapasya* in this connection, but municipalities particuraly have begun to take practical action to improve the condition of their swcepers, whose lot was the worst.

NON-VIOLENCE.

(7) That "*non-violence* has not yet become an integral part of the lives of Congressmen"—most of us would plead that this need not be considered a radically vitiating fault. So far as it is permitted to humble mortals to see, it appears that non-violence is not an integral part in the Infinite and Eternal Life of the Maker of the Universe. The most highy venerated *avataras* and *rasuls*, who surely had not only searched but found the Truth, have decided, and exemplified, that defensive violence may be justified by special circumstances. Manu makes *defensive* violence even the *duty* of the Kshattryia. All the most civilised Penal Codes recognise the right of private defence. Even the Jaina religion, which carries *ahimsa* to the extreme, makes it the duty of the king to slay the invader and wrong-doer as necessary. Mahatmaji has himself given a *fatwa* for the destruction of dangerous dogs in the Ahmedabad municipality, (and perhaps also monkeys, but I am not sure). This was entirely in accord with what Sa'di says; and Sa'di ranks with Esof-Lugman of Greece and Vishnugupta (author of the *Pancha-Tantra*) of India among the educators of the young; Na danist an ke rahmat kard bar mar, Ke in zulm ast bar farzand-i-Adam.

(Who on the Snake doth pity take,
War on the child of man doth make.)

The case of the calf which was put out of its pain at his instance is also wellknown. He has himself now and then said that he would be content if non-violence is strictly observed by Congressmen, in the political struggle, even as a *policy*. He has also said that we can win by non-violence *because* we are three hundred millions and more, which is a view that very many people, including the present writer, entirely subscribe to, especially as we feel that if the Indian People win Swaraj by violence, they will have to keep it up by periodic violence, and the cause of the Principle of Arbitration between nations will receive a violent set-back. Even the Christ is reported to have cursed a few times. "New occasions make new duties"; Dharma-Farz varies with *desha-kala-nimitta, wagt-manga-halat, time-place-circumstance*. There is no duty of non-violence against a tiger, a wolf, a serpent, for a householder who has persons dependent on him for protection; there may be such a duty for the sannyasi-durwesh, the yogi-salik, who has taken a vow of extreme *ahimsa*.

In brief, the duty of *non-violence*, like *all* duties in the region of the limited and finite, is a *relative* and not an absolute duty. And it has to be borne in mind that, with negligible exceptions, which only prove the rule, so far as *physical* non-violence is concerned, Congressmen have carried out Mahatmaji's behests to the letter. But of course they have committed mistakes in the technique of passive resistance and boycott and picketing etc., for lack of the needed expert knowledge. It may be readily confessed that they have been much more lacking in the *spirit* of non-violence, even in the political struggle, than they should have been. But there has been a reason for this, which will be dealt with later. It had also to be borne in mind that boycott and picketing and such other work, even if carried on with the purest non-violence of deed, word, and even thought, would still be regarded as violent by those whose convenience or trade suffers thereby. In fact, it *has been* said that such boycott *was violence* against the Lancashire workers; and, (if memory does not deceive me), Mahatmaji has had to explain how it was not.

(To be concluded in our issue of Sunday next).

## PREPARING FOR A THEORETICAL AIR GAS ATTACK

**Members of the Japan Women's Patriotic Association are wearing gas masks as they attend to a "victim" of an air attack at the Military Hospital at Tokio. Practically every citizen of Tokio and nearby industrial cities, was forced to co-operate in the gigantic air defense manoeuvres.**

# Confessions Of A Canvasser

## Work Is Heart-Breaking, Nerve-Wracking. Intensely And Incredibly Hard And Unfair To All Concerned, Says One Of Band Of "Glorified Beggars"

Among the many evils generated by economic stress and the prolonged unemployment not the least is that of the great expansion of the profession of glorified begging euphemistically described under its more grandiose name of outdoor salesmanship, or under its less imposing, but truer, names of canvassing, touting, hawking, or peddling—with the difference that the modern pedlar does not push his own wares but those of the people who employ him. (writes "K. B." in the "Manchester Guardian."

Nearly every unemployed man has tried it. The work is heart-breaking, nerve-racking, intensely and incredibly hard, disappointing, and unfair not only to the outdoor salesman himself but to the housewife he harasses and the small shopkeeper with whom he competes. He is an outcast, a pariah, and an intolerable nuisance to all except the firm which employs him.

Knocking at the doors of working-class houses was the first canvassing job I tried. With a caseful of articles upon which the makers were wise enough or ashamed enough not to put their names, I tramped the streets from nine in the morning until five at night, being rebuffed, bullied, well or ill received. I was soaked in rains, whipped with winds, and had to eat my meals up a back-entry. Day after day I did this, arriving home at night utterly worn out with walking and talking, considering myself extremely lucky if I made nine shillings a week.

I have sold or tried to sell, among other articles, brilliantine, shampoos, books, vaseline, wireless sets, boot-laces, tiepins, studs, brushes, and cheap jewellery. I have tried to sell eggs, which I carried around in a basket. I had to describe them as "country, new-laid" eggs when I knew perfectly well that they were foreign, stored eggs.

A MASTER OF WILES.

In time I discovered that in order to stand the remotest chance of survival, and to make even my bare expenses, I had to become a most remarkable person, endowed with the thick skin of an elephant, the ruthlessness of a sergeant major, the cunning of a Machiavelli, the gentleness of a Lamb, the persuasiveness of a Mark Antony, and the psychological skill of a Freud, plus the enthusiasm of a minor prophet. I had to become all these things in turn, alternating my strategy and tactics of approa with each different householder. Bully, psychologist, honey-tongued and brutal in turn, I have made my daily, dreary rounds of foot-slogging and door-knocking; have persuaded ferocious-looking dockers to buy home-made apple-jelly, tempted suburban spinsters to buy books for which they had no desire or need, and bullied isolated housewives in lonely districts into buying things which they actually had in their houses. I have had ten thousaend doors banged in my face, and have placed my foot menacingly between the door and the doorpost to prevent the door being shut on me, and at the slightest suspicion of sympathy or vacillaton have let loose a flood of lying eloquence—and sold my goods. I hated it, but I had to live.

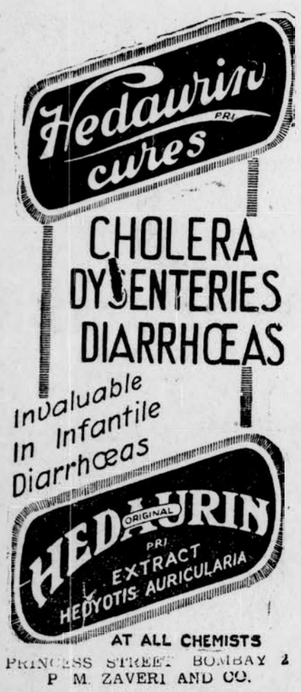
I have received an insight into the self-protective ingenuity of housewives of all classes. In the poorer districts the cry is nearly always "Nobody's working here." In the more select distiicts I was kept off by an array of "No hawkers, canvassers, or circulars" notices, although I often ignored these, and had sometimes a cup of tea at the tradesmen's entrance. In the more select districts I was expect the curtain-peepers. Immediately upon hammering at the door of one of these houses I turn and watch the window, knowing that it is almost certain that a housewife's face will appear behind the curtains or aspidistra. I then either depart or, if feeling bold, discreetly tap on the window and try to shame the curtain-peeper into buying something. "I'm sick of all you people calling. I've opened this door twenty times to-day. My hall carpet's getting quite worn out with always running to the door to canvassers." "We should have police protection." "Oh, go away, go away, please." "No. No. No." —these are some of the replies one gets.

THE HARD-LUCK STORY.

Having failed at selling anything by any of these tactics, I use my last card, the hard-luck story, and, strangely enough, it is genuine. "Please, madam, try it only once, please. I haven't sold a single thing all day, and you're the first one to give me a kind word. Do, madam, just this once." I batter down their feelings, trade on their pity, and depart having sold them something which I know is not worth what they have paid for it. But I have sold. I have obtained money, and scarcely care. Yet often enough even this emotional rhetoric fails, and I slink off ashamed, humiliated, knowing that I have made the housewife who had to refuse me feel a heartless criminal.

My latest job, upon which I am still engaged, is to go round knocking at the doors of houses in older property to try to induce their tenants to change from gas to electric light. As usual, I receive no wage, only a small commission, the commission in this case being one shilling for every "point" (light or heating plug) obtained, the minimum permitted being five points, which makes the commission for each house obtained to be five shillings. In the last four months I have earned exactly three pounds five and an increased horror of the job. One day brought incredible luck—two houses. At the second a kindly looking old lady listens. I sense an opportunity, bring all my batteries of persuasive eloquence into action, flatter her, praise her wall-paper and her house. She capitulates, signs the form, and maybe brings me a cup of tea and a piece of cake. Thank God! I have earned ten shillings! Ten shillings! Can it be true?

But such cases are few, and weeks go by without a single order or encouragement. Nothing is earned. My shoes are wearing out, my tactics becoming weaker, all the heart going out of me. It still goes on. "Good morning, madam. Glorious morning. . . ." "Sorry, nothing to-day." Bang goes the door.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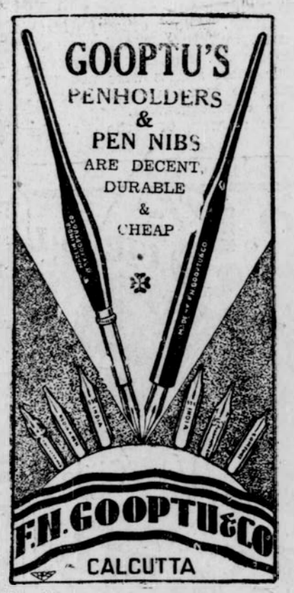


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*WORLD OF SCIENCE*

# ROCKETING INTO HEAVENS

## Self-Driven Projectiles May Yet Succeed In Laying Bare Secrets Of Stratosphere

At half-a-dozen rocket proving-fields throughout the world, experiments are going on to solve engineering problems which bar the way toward exploration of the upper atmosphere by rockets. Proponents of rocket-power look upon stratosphere-balloon ascents as wasteful and inefficient. They say that the money put into them in the last few years, if devoted to rocket research, might have unlocked the secrets not only of the lower stratosphere, but possibly also would have provided rocket shots to altitudes of 100 miles or more, writes Mr. G. E. Pendray in the "Literary Digest."

The most active experimental groups in this field are in America, and the Europeans have received much publicity for their work, the fundamental contributions to the development of rockets really have been made in this ciuntry. One of the most extensive program of research is being carried on by the American Rocket Society, which has headquarters in New York. A second group of importance is the Cleveland Rocket Society. In addition, there are several individual experimenters in this country, the best known of whom is Dr. Robert H. Goddard, pioneer rocket experimenter and head of the physics laboratory of Clark University. Doctor Goddard is in New Mexico, where he soon will resume his experiments under a grant of funds from the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation.

TWO TYPES OF ROCKETS

The American Rocket Society announced recently that one of its most recent rockets, fired at the society's proving-ground on Staten Island, New York, had reached a speed of more than 600 miles an hour. This was a metal rocket, burning liquid oxygen and gasoline. It was recovered from Lower New York Bay after the shot, and will be modified slightly before another trial, in which it is expected to make an altitude of several miles.

Experimental rockets are of two general types—those powered with powder fuels, such as gunpowder, and those driven by liquid fuels. It was with powder-fuel rockets that the early German experiments, such as those of Fritz von Opel, and some by Max Valier, were made. Experimenters are agreed, in the main, that powder rockets are not suitable for scientific use. Consequently, they are turning to liquid-fuel rockets.

The most successful fuel combinations for small rockets have been found to be gasoline or alcohol combined with liquid oxygen. These are dangerous fuels. Gasoline mixed with liquid oxygen makes a terrific detonating compound, more powerful than TNT. The actual mixing in experimental rockets takes place in a combustion-chamber. There the fuels are burned, the flame escaping through a nozle.

The rocket is driven forward by recoil; the same force that makes a gun kick. When travelling at great speeds, rockets theoretically are very efficient; more so than any other device for turning fuel into motion. But at low speeds—up to approximately 3,600 miles an hour—they are quite inefficient. Because the speed of greatest efficiency can not possibly be reached in the dense lower atmosphere, rocket experimenters believe that rockets will be most useful in reaching great altitudes, or in making flights through the stratosphere, where the air-resistance is much lower.

Fortunately, the rocket will be able to maneuver in the stratosphere—even in outer space, for that matter. It needs no air to push against, and is more efficient in a vacuum than in the atmosphere. Many predictions concerning the possibilities of rockets have been made: that they will be able to cross the Atlantic in less than two hours, that they will be able to reach the moon, or other planets, and that they may be made to carry passengers safely over long distances with the speed of an artillery projectile.

These achievements theoretically are possible, and in view of the development of the airplane, and other modern engineering and other modern engineering and scientific miracles, it would be foolish to deny that they ultimately may be brought about. But the practical rocket experimenters of to-day have learned that there are many problems to be solved before liquid-fuel rockets can be sent even into the stratosphere. The other goals, while undeniably attractive, probably are far in the future.

The greatest altitude ever made by a rocket is approximately six miles. This shot was made two years ago by the German experimenter, Reinhold Tiling, with a powder-fuel rocket. Tiling later was killed by an explosion in his laboratory. The blast also killed his three assistants. Powder-fuel rockets probably could be made to reach even greater altitudes than this, but they are very dangerous. Large quantities of powder are needed to lift them very far and the speed with which the powder burns can not be controlled readily.

FUEL-FLOW MODULATED

With liquid-fuel rockets, the fuel-flow may be modulated, just as is the flow of gasoline into the engine of an automobile. Hence, control systems are possible, and several experimenters are working on automatic devices to control the direction of the flight by radio, clockwork, photoelectric cell, gyroscope, and other means. The use of liquid-fuel rockets is new—a development of the last five or six years, and many basic problems are to be solved in connection with them. One is the construction of a proper "motor", as experimenters call the combustion chamber and its nozle, where the power is developed.

Another problem is the design of the fuel-tanks, and the development of apparatus for injecting the fuels rapidly into the combustion-chamber during flights, against the tremendous pressure of the continuous explosion going on there. The problem of proper aerodynamic design hardly has been touched. Air-plane design, hardly has been touched. Air-plane design, and even that of artillery shells, is of little help to the rocket experimenter, because the rocket very soon attains the velocity of sound—a critical point at which the behaviour of the air with respect to bodies moving in it changes radically. No matter how well streamlined a body may be, after this velocity has been reached, the air-streams will not meet grace-fully behind. Instead, the air tends to "pile up" ahead.

The experiments being conducted by the engineers of the American Rocket Society and others are mainly those necessary to solve these problems. Altitude flights can not be made successfully until solutions are at hand.

Thereafter, rocket shots to the very edge of the atmosphere, bearing automatic instruments for gathering scientific data, may not be uncommon. Also, it seems likely that shorter shots, up to twenty or thirty miles, can be made regularly from many places throughout the world, gathering weather information from the upper air for long-range forecasting. Such rockets, made of aluminum, magnesium, beryllium, or, possibly, stainless steel, would be landed by means of a parachute or automatic wings, and, perhaps, be guided by radio back to the point from which they were shot.


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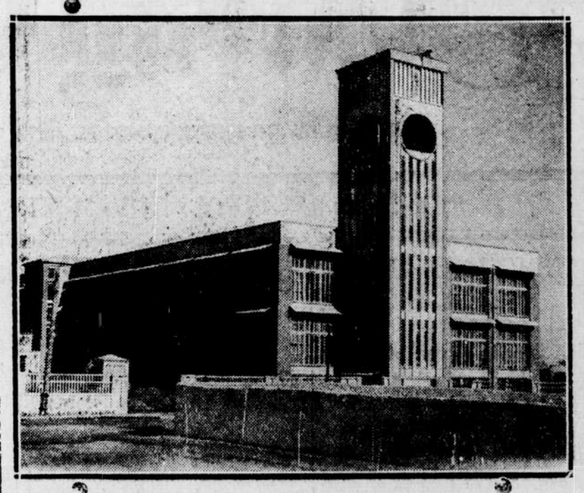
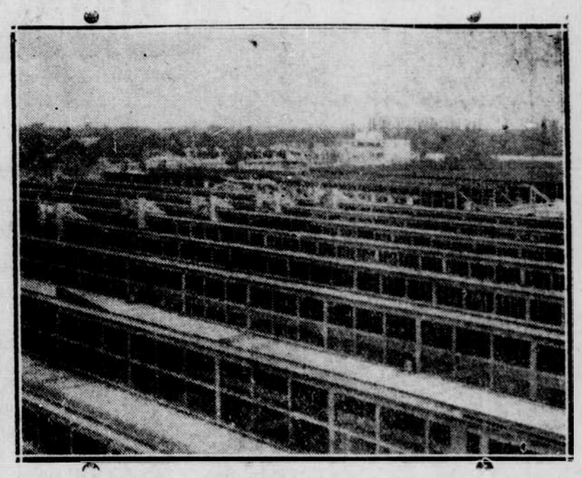
## SOVIET CREATES NEW TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CENTRAL ASIA



One of the New Textile Mills in Central Asia.



The spinning factory of the new Tashkent Textile plant.

Turkoman women at work in a textile mill.

## Future Of Human Race

### Sir James Jeans Makes Imaginary Tour Through Space And Time

Sir James Jeans broadcast in mail week the first of a series of lectures on "A tour through space and time" and gave impressive illustrations of the vastness of the steller space and beyond.

Taking his hearers on an imaginary journey through the heavens, Sir James said that even after five years of travel at the speed of light—186,000 miles a second—pilgrims would only be at the beginning of the journey and still among the nearest of neighbouring stars. "We can travel on for tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of years and still find our path lighted by stars more or less similar to our sun," he said. "Beyond the stupendous distance of the stars we emerge into the darkness of empty space. If we travelled sufficiently far in a perfectly straight line we should come back to our starting-point. Some astronomers think we must travel about 12,000,000 years at the speed of light, some think longer, and some think that unless we were to travel even faster than light we should never get back to the earth at all."

**The Changing Earth.**

It was surprising but true, said Sir James, that until a few years ago we knew more about the position of the stars millions of millions of miles away than about the position of the earth a few miles under our feet. It had been discovered that for the most part the bulk of the earth was harder and more solid than steel. It was, nevertheless, continually being twisted, distorted, and strained as it yielded to the immense stresses and pressures in its interior. Sometimes it was strained until its substance snapped and the resulting jar set up vibrations and waves in its interior which were described as earthquakes. The central regions of the earth were not solid. There was a core of heavy liquid surrounded by the solid exterior.

"We no longer think of mountains as solid rock excrescences sticking out from an equally solid mass of rock," he said. "We rather think of them as bits of the earth's crust which are of lighter substance than the rest and so float on some internal layer of the earth, almost as a cork floats on water. The total age of the earth must be 2,000,000,000 years at least. It may be more.

"Dinosaurs, some of them 90ft. long and perhaps weighing forty or fifty tons, survived for millions of years, thousands of times longer than civilised man has so far survived. They gradually failed in the struggle for existence before more agile and more intelligent competitors finally culminated in men. It is natural that we should wonder how much longer man is destined to remain the central figure after a long history on one planet, and perhaps it is more interesting to inquire what kind of changes he is likely to see during his tenancy of the planet.

"Human like is changing, not only rapidly, but at an ever-increasing pace. Conditions of life have probably changed more in the last fifty years than they did in 50,000,000 years of the early history of the earth. Will the human race be transformed into something more wonderful than we can now imagine, or will they vanish entirely from the scene like the weird animals who occuped the earth 50,000,000 years ago?" Sir James contented himself with asking the questions.—"Manchester Guardian."

## Latest Discoveries In Chemistry

### New Element More Radio-active Than Radium

Probably no other field of science shows evidence of such rapid advances as are being made in chemistry. This was borne out by the hundreds of papers, addresses, and reports given before the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society at Cleveland, where more than 2,000 chemists gathered to learn of the progress made in various lines since last year.

Among the more spectacular announcements were the first successful isolation of element No. 91, proactinium; the discovery of a new chemical substance potentially useful as a destructive war gas, or an explosive, and the development of a quinine derivative which may be useful in the treatment of pneumonia.

The isolation of proactinium, which is many times more radio-active than radium, was completed only a few days ago at the research laboratories of the Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago, by Dr. Aristid von Grosse, research associate at the laboratories and Visiting Assistant Professor in the Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago.

Proactininum naturally disintegrates into the element actinium. This element likewise never has been isolated, but in due time, Doctor von Grosse's sample of proactinium will change to actinium. The change takes place slowly; 32,000 years will be required to transform half of the material.

The element was isolated from a ton of pitchblende residue of radium ore which had been lying on a dump-heap in Czechoslovakia for more than thirty years. Doctor von Grosse found that extraction of the radium from the ore had concentrated the proactinium to a certain extent, making his work easier. He reported that this active element, potentially useful in medical work, probably could be extracted out of waste radium ore at an approximate cost of dollar 3,000 a gram. Radium sells at dollar 100,000 to dollar 125,000 a gram.

NEW CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE

The new chemical substance was the discovery of Dr. George H. Cady, of Clifton, New Jersey. It is an explosive fluorin compound, made by a reaction of cold moderately dilute nitric acid with fluorin. The chemical formula is NO 3 F. It has not yet been named, pending more information.

Doctor Cady reported that the substance appears quite harmless, being a colorless gas but with a strong odor. However, it is very reactive and is treacherous, exploding violently when heated.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS

"Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars," tireless hunter of rare snakes and other creatures, at last has captured a live bushmaster, venomous South American snake for which he several times has hunted unsuccessfully. The reptile now is in the New York Zoological Gardens, where Doctor Ditmars is Curator of Reptiles.

"A village built by people" who antedated the Incas in South America has been discovered at Lake Titicaca, Bolivia, 12,000 feet above sea-level, by Dr. Wendell C. Bennett, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Twelve tombs were found under the floor of one large house, containing skeletons of children and adults of the pre-Incan people, who flourished 1,200 years ago.

"Talking Books" for the blind—complete books on phonograph records—are ready for lending through the Library of Congress, it has been announced by Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director of the American Foundation for the Blind. Three novels have been recorded so far: John Masefield's "Bird of Dawning"; Gladys Hasty Carroll's "As the Earth Turns," and E. M. Delafield's "Diary of a Provincial Lady."

## British Girls In Crime Racket

### Serve As Decoys For Unsuspecting Strangers With Money

With their imaginations fired by the exploits of girl gangsters on the "Movies" scores of young girls and women in the large towns of Britain are entering the "crime market," says "The people."

And grave concern at the fact is now being expressed by welfare workers, who have for the past year or two been noting the tendency.

Girls of between eighteen and twenty-five, it is said, mix freely with the youths of their district in the back-rooms of cheap cafes.

There they learn the baser things of life, and their young male gangster companions soon induce them to join in the so-called "racket."

The usual "game" is for the girl to serve as a decoy for unsuspecting strangers with money.

The method is for her to strike up an acquaintance with a likely-looking victim in the street—a man who looks as though he had money.

She then leads him to a street, and there he is set upon by her male partners.

The man is generally reluctant to go to the police, because of the fear of scandal.

In the West End the young women, flashily dressed, go in for bigger prizes.

They hang around the lounges of well-known hotels looking for victims upon whom to practice the old "badger" game.

**Blackmail Swindle**

This is simply the blackmail swindle of the "husband" who threatens to name the victim as co-respondent in a divorce suit unless he pays up.

There are generally three men and one woman in these gangs, the other two men being the witnesses or "private detectives."

The manager of a large West End hotel told me that he had had several complaints recently of this nature.

"The remedy is, of course, for the victim to refuse to pay," he said. "But it is seldom that this happens. Publicity is the strong weapon in blackmail."

A large number of girls drift into the hands of thieving gangs through domestic service. They are tempted to steal from their employers, trinkets and jewellery. Practised thieves make a habit of cultivating the acquaintance of servant girls of this type.

Even if they cannot induce them to steal, they get from them descriptions of the lay-out of the interior of a house they wish to break into. A window left open on the ground floor is invaluable.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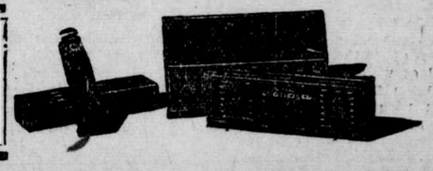


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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1934

# Gandhiji's Retirement Disaster To Country

## Tremendous Force Against Forces Of Reaction, Says Mathuradas

### INDIAN CHAMBER ADOPTS QUARTERLY REPORT

**"I cannot conclude this speech without referring to the retirement of Mahatmaji from the helm of the Congress. I consider it as a great disaster to the country in general and to the Congress in particular, as his has always been a sobering influence and with his intrepidity, moral fearlessness and cult of Truth and Non-violence, has been always a tremendous force against forces of reaction, disorder and repression, wherever these were to be found. Let us hope that, before long, he will again take his legitimate place at the head of affairs in the country."**

With these words Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, moved the third Quarterly Report of the Chamber at the meeting held on Saturday afternoon.

**Mr. Mathuradas expressed his surprise that the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board were made in advance to the competitors of the Indian Iron and Steel Industry in England before the Report was made available in India. This was done, he said, with a view that the British Iron and Steel Industry might not suffer.**

The Chairman added that though Government of India have denied the premature disclosure of the Tariff Board's Report he felt that there was a grave breach of privilege, somewhere.

Referring to the concession granted to the Imperial Chemicals for 50 years, he said:—

What one can gather from these interpretations is that the Imperial Chemicals propose to exploit the salt and lime resources of India; that it is a private limited company registered in this country and that, so far as one can know, there are no Indians as shareholders or directors of the same.

**Definition Of Swadeshi.**

He then referred to the new definition of Swadeshi as given by Mahatmaji and said:—

"The definition of Swadeshi given by Mahatmaji has been known to us for the last few months and discussion has gone on in the public press with regard to the same. The Exhibition which was held in Bombay during the Congress days and which many of us visited to our advantage was organised on the basis of this definition.

"From the time that Mahatmaji placed a high value on hand-spinning and hand-weaving, he has made it very clear with all the earnestness he can command, that for the economic uplift of the Indian nation, rural uplift is mainly required. This was long before the official talks on rural uplift began accompanied by all the propaganda which Government can command. Mahatmaji's ideal has now taken perhaps a still more definite and practical turn. It is not confined to hand-spinning or hand-weaving only, but extends to all the village industries, and the Swadeshi or rather the neo-Swadeshi as one would call it, is now to embrace only those industries which do not require large organisation.

"While these industries do certainly require protection from the people, it would not be in the economic interests of the country to neglect large and organised industries.

**Far From The Ideal.**

Though India is getting to be an industrial country, and though she is deemed as such, according to the definition of the League of Nations, she is still far from the ideal of industrialisation, which is in vogue in Western countries. We all aim at making India self-contained with regard to her requirements, whether big or small, but unfortunately she is still far from this ideal. We still are not able to make machinery, ships, heavy chemical and several other articles of industrial importance, for all of which we have to depend upon foreign countries.

Even with regard to industries which are at present organised on a large scale, we have to depend upon such protection as Government offer in a desultory manner and with a grudging hand. It several times happens that Government take away with the right hand what they give with the left. Thus while giving protection to the piece-goods industry, the Lees-Mody Pact and the Convention with Japan were allowed to act as great obstacles and ultimately to reduce the benefits of the protective duties. The same was the case with regard to the Iron and Steel Industry.

**Appeal To Mahatmaji.**

"I am afraid that the Ottawa Pact followed by all such other Pacts and Conventions will go greatly to reduce the importance of a policy of protection for India, and to thwart her industrial and commercial progress. India was referred to in the old days of the Congress as the milch cow of the Empire. If these different Pacts and Conventions come into operation one after the other, who will perhaps be soon the milch cow of the world. Under these circumstances, I should like to appeal to Mahatmaji not to exclude articles manufactured through large and organised industries from his fostering care as well as from the fostering care and protection of the Congress.

**Evil of Gambling**

Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Chamber, said:

I would like to refer to an evil, which is steadily on the increase and from which the community is likely to suffer in many directions if no steps are taken to check it. This is the evil of gambling. It is true that gambling is free for the rich on the turf and in their clubs and that the poor, when they indulge in the same sport in other ways, are penalised.

There is also the evil of gambling and Sutta betting, in which the authorities appear to be taking active steps, but it seems to be still increasing not only in Bombay, but in mofussil centres. There is the gamblinng on the wholesale commodity markets and, lastly, there is rampant speculation on the Stock Exchange. You are aware that the American Government have recently taken steps to reduce the amount of gambling. It is true that a futures market should exist, but this delicate machinery is likely to be abused and, when such an abuse takes place, it is necessary for the authorities to look into the matter.

Bombay has suffered from the periodical feverish activity on the Stock Exchange, leading up to a crisis, to the suspension of work for a few days and to default on the part of some brokers. I do not wish to detract from the credit, which is due to the Chairman and the Committee of the Bombay Stock Exchange for such measures as they are taking during these emergencies, but I cannot help feeling that these events are occurring with greater frequency now than before, and that the harm, which they do, is scon forgotten. The rules of the Bombay Stock Exchange and its constitution should be so modified as to render this phenomenon as infrequent as possible.

The report was adopted.

## USURIOUS LOANS BILL DEBATE

### Via Media Amendment In U. P. Council

LUCKNOW. Nov. 2.

The U. P. Legislative Council spent the whole day discussing amendments to clause six of the Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Bill.

The clause as drafted by the Select Committee embodies the rates of interest which should be regarded as usurious in respect of secured and unsecured loans and which vary with the amount lent.

Official amendments oppose the provision for varying rates of interest and any rate of interest for unsecured loans, while non-Official amendments which vary in details are agreed on the point that unsecured loans should not be left out of account.

The main amendment on behalf of the Government moved by Mr. R. F. Mudie, lays down that interest exceeding 12 per cent on immovable property should be regarded as usurious in the case of first mortgage and provides for six monthly rests. It further provides that the court shall not deem interest as excessive, if the rate does not exceed 7 per cent.

Just before the House rose for the day, a comprehensive non-official amendment suggesting a via media between the official and non-official view points was moved. —A.P.

## DON'T PROCEED WITH LEGISLATION

### Kerala Planters Demand Adequate Rubber Quota

KOTTAYAM, November 1.

To consider the inexplicable and unreasonable attitude of the Indian Rubber Licensing Committee and the inequitable quota allotted to South India, an extraordinary meeting of the Indian Planters' Association, representing the prominent rubber planters in Kerala was held here.

It was resolved to request the Travancore and Cochin Governments not to proceed with legislation on the Rubber Restriction Scheme until these Governments secure from the International Rubber Regulation Committee the adequate quota of 20,000 tons for 1934 for South India.—United Press.

## SIX BURMESE WOMEN DROWNED

### Canoe Collides With Stump Of Tree And Turns Turtle

RANGOON, Nov. 3.

A shocking drowning tragedy resulting in the loss of life of six Burmese women is reported from the Shwegyin township. It appears that the victims were returning to their houses in a canoe which accidentally collided with the stump of a tree turning turtle, and the occupants were thrown into the water.

The bodies of the women were recovered later. Two children who were in the canoe were rescued by the villagers, who rushed to the spot.—A. P.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer has received an intimation to deliver the Kamala Lectures at the Calcutta University on December 3, 4, 5 and 6. He will be leaving Madras for Calcutta on November 28.

## FAMOUS PARSI TRAVELLER

### Sir J. Kothari, Who Travelled 10 Times Round World, Dead

Sir Jehangir Kothari (of Karachi), the well-known tourist, who had travelled round the world several times, died at Trieste on Thursday morning.

Sir Jehangir was an indefatigable traveller and travelled ten times round the world. He visited some of the most obscure places on the globe. He was a landed proprietor and was known for his munificence in the cause of the Parsi community in Karachi.

On his return from the 10th tour round the world, Sir Jehangir gave a graphic description of his journey up the river Amazon, the longest river in the world, a trip undertaken in a frail craft of about 100 tons, which took him nearly 40 days. His impression ranged from a long stay in Iceland and the Antarctic (where he lived among the sealers) to an exciting sojourn in the Tropical Islands—one of his most interesting experiences was his travails on a cannibal island.

Sir Jehangir had seen most of all there is to be seen in the world. His most exciting journey (one during which he was in danger of losing his life), was in North China. A party of bandits held up the driver of the train and ransacked the passengers' luggage. Sir Jehangir had to leave the train along with his fellow travellers and it was some days before he and they eventually reached civilization and safety. He owed his escape to the vigilance of the British Consuls resident in the various cities of North China.

Sir Jehangir was an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1911, and contributed to the Imperial Government's World War Loans in one individual sum of 25 lakhs of rupees.

## "MOST-TRAVELLED MAN OF INDIA"

Sir Jehangir H Kothari, considered to be the most-travelled man of India, died at Karachi on Friday.

He had gone round the world during his life time touching every obscure corner of the earth and he had in his wanderings left out very few obscure places and countries.

A resident of Karachi, Sir Jehangir Kothari was well-known for his philanthropy not only in Karachi but through out Sind.

Sir Jehangir, though he way 70 year old at the time of his death, hoped to go on another round-the-world-tour and wanted to visit places which he might have omitted during his past peregrinations. But death intervened and his ambitions would remain unfulfilled.

Many institutions in Karachi have commemorated the name of this departed philanthropist. Only 2 years ago by his handsome donation a big Hall for the use of the Parsi community was constructed at considerable cost at a far-off place like Bangalore.

In 1929 he was knighted for his munificent charities.

In his death Sind had lost a great philanthropist and the community leading member which it would be hard to replace.

## Karachi Municipality Pays Respect To Memory Of Late Sir J. Kothari

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 3

The Karachi Corporation Adjourned its last evening's meeting for five minutes as mark of condolence for the death of two of its ex-councillors Namely of Sir Jehangir Kothari which occurred in Italy and Lord Latin Brice.

FAMOUS GLOBE-TROTTER.

Sir Jehangir was known as the famous intrepid globe-trotter having covered the world not less than half a score of times. There was practically no part in the world including the wild jungles of Africa, the cannibal isles the bandit infested parts of North China. The land of lapienders and the arctic ocean with which he did not visit. Years of travelling could not quench his wanderlust the cause of which as told by him to one newspaper, was that he hated the cities and the fripperies and the fads of the present civilization and loved the simple people and felt happiest among them.

SERVICES TO CITY.

Sir Jehangir's term as councillor of Karachi Municipality extended over two decades or correctly, 32 years, during which period he was the vice-president on two occasion and rendered useful service to the city. He was well-known for his munificent private and public charities and his name will ever be remembered, for enhancing the popularity of Karachi by constructing at its fashionable sea side a resort viz. "Clifton," one beautiful pier known as Lady Lloyd Pier and Sir Jehangir Kothari parade at a cost of three lakhs.

## SUPPORT TO GIRI'S CANDIDATURE

### Workers Vote Funds For Electioneering

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 2.

A special meeting of the members of the Metal Workers' Union Social Life Assurance Limited, Jamshedpur was held here, Mr. Abdul Gani presiding.

Mr. W. V. R. Naidu addressed the gathering on the importance and the implications of Mr. Giri's candidature for the Legislative Assembly and concluded by saying that he would be the real representative of Labour in the Assembly.

He then appealed for funds to conduct the election campaign, and a sum of Rs. 500 was collected on the spot.—United Press.

## JHARIA THANKS RAJEN BABU

### Reference To Coal Fields' Plight In Presidential Address

JHARIA, Nov. 2.

Mr. Purushottam Khimji Chauham, a well-known Colliery Proprietor of "Indian Jharia Colliery" and ex-Secretary of Jharia Congress Committee has sent the following telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad:—

"Due to unexpected business troubles I failed to attend Bombay session of Congress. Accept hearty congratulations, specially for mentioning the sorry plight of Indian Colliery Proprietors in particular and trade in general, in your esteemed presidential address. The whole of Jharia coal field has been moved. Assembly Election is being conducted vigorously for Babu Ramnarayan Singh. We are expecting you daily. Please arrange Sardar Patel's programme for Jharia if possible." —United Press.

## GOVT. PLEADER'S APPEAL REJECTED

### Civil Disobedience Echo In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 2

The Ahmedabad District Court has rejected the appeal filed by the Government pleader against the order of the Sub-Judge directing the police to refund a sum of Rs. 100 recovered from a Government School Teacher named Bhogilal in respect of a fine imposed on his son in connection with the civil disobedience movement.

The court held that a separation deed passed between father and son and although after the release from jail the son went again to live under the roof of his father and the latter allowed him to do so out of natural affection, it did not mean that there had been reunion.—A. P.

# RAJEN BABU PRAISES BOMBAY SAINIKAS

## Speeding Up Country's March Is Their Work

### MRS. COUSINS ON BREAK FROM PAST

The last function which Babu Rajendra Prasad performed after the close of the Congress session was a visit to the Women Volunteers' Camp. It seemed to be but in the fitness of things that the Camp should close with this function marking the end of the Nagar activities for it was the women volunteers who had been among the first to occupy the Nagar and start life there.

The Congress President was accompanied by his family, Mrs. Goshesp Captain, Mrs. Munshi, Mrs. Jamnadas and others.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in his address paid an eloquent tribute to the women volunteers. He said: "Although I have been seeing you in your uniforms so often, still I am equally glad to see you here to-day, for you have a quality which enhances you in our eyes each time we behold you. I wish and hope that you will always preserve fresh your enthusiasm, courage and love of service not only for the Congress, but also for the country.

I am confident that you will strive for progress wherever you may be, in your locality, your town, your district and your province and when occasion arises and you are called upon for greater sacrifices you will not be found wanting. Speeding up the march of the country towards its goal is the work of women.

The women of Bengal and Bihar cannot keep pace with you as they are still behind the purdah. But I trust that seeing this glowing example which you have set, they, too, will realise their duty and come forward and be of service and benefit not only to the women, but the country as a whole."

## Mrs. COUSINS ON MISSION OF SAINIKAS

### Glowing Tribute To Congress Saffron Brigade

During her visit to Bombay in connection with the Indian National Congress Mrs. Margaret C. took an opportunity to addressing the Women Volunteers at their camp. She said:

"The service you are rendering is directly for the country. This Camp is an expansion of life, a widening of the domestic walls. To me it is a symbolic of a rebirth, where a new life comes into being.

"Your very orange uniforms stimulate us, they do not soothe us. Each orange Sari is like a camp fire and it seems to send out live burning sparks. Yours is a life of strict discipline. You have to work under the stern control of your officers, but such discipline is not a narrowing but a broadening of life. I am delighted to see the excellent quality of your officers. To me each shows the quality of leadership. Leadership consists not in wealth or power, but in forgetting oneself, in rising over narrow egoism. By this I don't mean depreciating oneself, but rather a merging of oneself into the bigger and the greater.

NEW AWAKENING.

Women have much to contribute to public life, something new and original to give. We have been seeing men and men only far too long. It has been like looking at only one side of a face. How we are at last beginning to see the whole.

You have been learning drill and receiving training. This gives you a certain responsibility, for it is incumbent on you that you pass it on to others. Thus alone do you become true and natural guides, guide to the men who need to be guided and they in turn will also learn to be true guides and the guiding will be mutual.

Non-violence is our weapon. It is a great weapon. In this war-weary world it has a great and significant part to play.

THEY SHOULD REALISE

Women must never have a sense of inferiority or difference. They must recognise their own power and realise it. They must fill positions and not feel a sense of defeat or frustration.

The wave of repression passing over India to-day is like a strong wind blowing across a field. Though the grass may look bowed for a while, the seed within the soil is intact, safe and growing and springing forth into life. The life from that seed must rise and shoot up.

I love to think and speak of Indian Independence. In my childhood days I used to dream of freedom for my country, Ireland. It has won some measure of freedom. I now dream and look forward to India's freedom.

LANGUAGE OF LOVE

I am sorry I have not been able to speak to you in your own language. But you must take it that I have spoken in the language of love, of love of you, of the love of freedom, and the language of lover penetrates through all barriers and reaches the heart and I know that my message of love must find its way to your hearts as well."

## VALLABHBHAI AND BHULABHAI IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will meet the local Congress-workers to-day and afterwards will leave for Muttra by the Grand Trunk Express.—United Press.

## CALCUTTA TO HAVE EARLY WINTER

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

Calcutta has been experiencing drizzles accompanied by gusts of wind since yesterday and weather condition points out to early advent of winter.

A fair amount of rain drenched the city last afternoon and this day also dawned with low-lying clouds hovering over the city and as day passes rain becomes incessant.

The Alipore Meteorological Office report says North-East monsoon remained active in South-East and West Central Bay. According to their forecast weather is likely to improve after local drizzles or light showers in South Bengal, Orissa and Chhota Nagpur.—United Press.

## SCRUTINY OF DELHI NOMINATION PAPERS

### Mr. Asaf Ali's Entries Questioned

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

The scrutiny was held to-day of all the three nomination papers, filed by Mr. Asaf Ali (Congress); Mr. Shiv Narain (Nationalist) and Mr. Nanakchand (Independent) candidates, and they were declared valid.

Mr. Shiv Narain raised an objection against Mr. Asaf Ali on the ground that the entries in his nomination papers and the electoral roll were not identical. In the former he called himself a 'Muslim,' and in the latter, he declared himself as 'Muhammedan.'

The Returning Officer ruled out the objection. His objection against Mr. Nanakchand also was disallowed.—United Press.

The Government of Travancore have decided to appoint a special officer to prepare a detailed plan for the constitution of a Public Service Commission with draft rules governing the duties and powers of the Commission.

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